

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

NUMBER 35

VOLUME 7.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Prop'r.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance.

Office in GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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The Messenger.

Saturday, May 30, 1863.

"The close, people and sharp steel of

loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight."—SEAN

TARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

"The Patriotic Position of Hon.

H. M. Rice, on National Affairs.

The Pioneer published the following

truly eloquent, patriotic and noble letter

of Hon. H. M. Rice, in response to an

invitation to address the Loyal National

League of New York City, which, it will

be remembered, held an immense meet-

ing in Union Square on the 11th of April

last, in commemoration of the anniversary

of the attack on Fort Sumter, or rather

of the great uprising which followed it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot be with you on

the 11th instant. The present war may

last as long as slavery is a recognized

American institution, or until it shall be

modified, as to partake of the benefits

of civilization and Christianity, with a

view to its ultimate extinction. Slavery

is the cause of continued strife; the cause

must be removed, or the disease will ex-

tend to every extreme of the Union, and

in the end prove its ruin. A long war

is better than a short peace—better for

both sections—and yet, the sooner it is

closed, the more quickly will the avil,

the plow, and the loom, respond to the

happy songs of the workmen throughout

the entire land. Hence the necessity of a

united North. Our forefathers formed a

league in defense of human slavery. Are

we of the North less brave, less patri-

otic than our forefathers? The South were

found another den similar to the first

of the side of a log. We have reason to

believe there are many such places in

this country. Therefore the catching of

conscripts has become rather a tedious

business.

Aspects of the Polish Revo-

lution.

The Paris correspondent of the

London Times has heard extraordinary

reports that, while every effort will be

made to induce England and Austria to

act in concert with France on the Polish

question, the Emperor Napoleon will

not pursue his object alone if obliged

to do so. The Poles seem to feel as

sanguine in their expectation of aid from

him as the Prussians did before the

Emperor entered upon the Italian war.

This confidence was founded on some-

thing more solid than a vague hope. The

question has been put from Paris to the

secret committee which conducts Polish

affairs, whether the insurgents were in a

position to maintain themselves for two

"Military Arrests," North and

South.

In a late speech upon the war, a speak-

er forcibly said:

"People are distressed here about a

few arrests that have been made by the

tyrant Lincoln, and about not allowing

free speech and a free press; but this is

the least restraint of a free citizen for a

brief period. There is no comparison

between them. How is it down yonder?

There is no State, except one, I believe,

which has not dictated to the farmer

what he shall sow, and plant, and reap,

I tell you, my friends, you would think

every different of your Government if it

should forbid you planting this crop or

that and say so much of your grain be-

long to the Government; but this is what

the new and better government of the

South is doing. And remember that

they are the Democracy of the country,

and that those who arrogantly call them-

selves Democrats up here among you

sympathize with them, that they may

once more unite with them and govern

the country."

How the Rebel Armies are Re-

cruited.

In the rebel army recently captured by

our forces in Tennessee, a letter was

found from a confederate officer to his

wife, informing her that he was hunting

conscripts. He says:

Yesterday I was out with four men.

The first hiding-place we found was be-

tween a wagon road and a creek. One of

our party accidentally stepped into the

top of a chimney. The den had been

found in the earth a little larger than

a cave. It had a snug little fireplace,

plenty of straw and a coffee-pot in it.

It was nicely covered with boards, with

a snug trap or fall-door to go in at, and

the whole covered with leaves and brush

so as to make a natural appearance. But

there was no person within. We then

proceeded to hunt further. On the oppo-

site side of where the man lived, we

found another den similar to the first

of the side of a log. We have reason to

believe there are many such places in

this country. Therefore the catching of

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THE BLACK LAWS OF ILLINOIS.

BY M. D. WHITCOMB.

Away, away, in the far-off West, is a bright and sunny

land, where the wheat and summer flowers are by

avenue, and the hills stretch far in the distance.

And there, in the heart of the West, is a bright and sunny

land, where the wheat and summer flowers are by

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And there, in the heart of the West, is a bright and sunny

How I came to be Married.

I was always the veriest, tea-custard,

bashful fellow you ever did see; it was

kinder in my line to be taken with the

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

As we expect in a few weeks to enter the Government service, a settlement of all outstanding accounts with the MESSENGER OFFICE is absolutely indispensable. SETTLEMENT MUST BE MADE AT ONCE. Those at a distance must send remittance. The MESSENGER will continue, as heretofore, but outstanding accounts must be settled at once. This is imperative.

The Canal Convention.

This Convention, which the Chicagoans confidently expect to be one of the largest assemblages of the talent and influence of the country, meets at Chicago to-day, (Tuesday, June 2d). Its design is, as we understand it, to make an imposing demonstration in favor of the project which was prominently before the late Congress and which failed only by a few votes of receiving its sanction. This project was nothing less than the gigantic scheme of uniting the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Atlantic, by a ship canal.

1. By making a slack-water navigation of the Illinois and Des Moines rivers, and to enlarge the present Illinois and Michigan canal to such dimensions as shall admit of the passage of gunboats and of the largest class of Mississippi steamers to the Lakes.

2. By enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals of New York to such dimensions as shall pass an ironclad gunboat 25 feet wide, 300 feet long, and drawing not less than 6 feet 6 inches of water.

The cost of construction of the first is estimated at \$14 millions, and of the latter at about \$2 millions dollars.

The bill introduced into the last Congress proposed for the building of the Illinois communication, the appropriation of government bonds to the extent of about \$12 millions dollars, redeemable in twenty years, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, with the pledge of the tolls for the payment of accruing interest and the ultimate payment of the principal, of which it was claimed the traffic would afford an ample guaranty. It was also claimed that the issue of these bonds, thus secured, would subvert all the purpose of a direct appropriation and would command the confidence of capitalists at a time when more than ever before there was redundant capital, seeking investment. It would not involve the necessity of raising a dollar by taxation.

It relates to the New York portion of the enterprise, the Legislature of that State, by an act passed April 22, 1862, authorized the enlargement of one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego canals, provided the expense thereof was paid by the United States, in consideration whereof the last named party should have the perpetual right of passage through said canals, "free from toll or charge, or its vessels of war, boats, gunboats, transports, supplies or munitions of war."

This, in short, is the scheme and the estimates of the movers in this magnificent undertaking, and for the prosecution of which they invite the co-operation of the whole people, but especially the people of the North-west. No arguments are needed to prove the utility of such a communication between the East and the West, either as a commercial, national or military measure, provided the cost of transportation would be sufficiently reduced thereby to make it pay. Upon this point the Committee of Statistics of the city of Chicago have prepared an elaborate report, which they will submit to the Convention, from which we have only room for the following summary:

COST OF REMOVING THE COWS.

"The amount of estimated round tonnage, including four, conveyed over the three principal trunk lines of railway, in 1862, in the following

Line	Tonnage
New York Central Railroad	416,177
New York and Erie Railroad	471,319
Pennsylvania Railroad	502,584

To which add the Erie and Champlain Canals.....3,402,709

Total.....4,380,684

Now, if all these Western commodities were reduced to as compact a form as flour in barrels, and we were to suppose that thirty per cent, as in case of the cereals, came from the west of Lake Michigan, and thirty per cent, from east of that lake, and that the freights charged were in proportion to those on flour, during the past season they would amount to more than \$50,000, as the cost of transferring the annual products of the North-west to the sea-board. To this should be added the freights on about \$11,000,000, which found their way through the Canada. With improved facilities, such as have been proposed, costing not to exceed \$17,000,000, the saving in the movement of a single crop would amount to \$30,000,000.

But the question, "will it pay?" is undoubtedly a little restricted, viz: "Will it pay us?" is the all absorbing one. We quote again from the Report:

"In 1861, the freights paid by one corporation on more than 1,500,000 bushels, were 13 1/2-100 cents from Chicago to Buffalo, and 17 1/2-100 from Buffalo to New York, in all 32 3/4-100 cts. a bushel."

"The subjoined statement shows the distance from some of the principal commercial points, to the mouth of the Illinois river; also, the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat, via the improved water communication:

Place	Distance	Cost
St. Paul	1,200	15 1/2
St. Joseph	1,000	14 1/2
St. Louis	800	13 1/2
St. Charles	600	12 1/2
St. Mary	400	11 1/2
St. Peter	300	10 1/2
St. Cloud	200	9 1/2
St. James	100	8 1/2
St. Anthony	50	7 1/2

Whether or not this last table is a fair estimate we do not feel qualified to judge; but admitting it to be correct, it will be perceived that the construction of these improvements would make St. Paul a better market for corn, by ten cents to the bushel, than Chicago now is, and, of course, for other things in proportion.

This State would actually save about eight dollars upon every ton exported or imported to or from the seaboard, which upon the single item of wheat, taking the census of 1860 for a basis, could not be less than \$200,000 yearly.

It should be stated that this estimate by the Committee is founded upon the investigations of the cost of transportation made by McAlpine, while State Engineer, of New York, the results of which are given in the following:

Mode	Cost
Ocean, long voyage	2 to 6
Short "	2 to 4
Land, long "	3 to 4
Land, short "	3 to 4
Indian river	2 to 4
Mississippi and St. Lawrence	2 to 4
Ohio Canal, charged	4
Ordinary Canals	4
Ordinary, ordinary grades	12 to 15

The Death Sentence Pronounced by the Rebel Congress.

The billings that the Rebel Congress has decreed that "every commissioned [Union] officer who shall command negroes for military service against the Confederate States, or aid them in any military enterprise in aid thereof, or who shall be found to be in communication with them, shall be put to death" is an impudent, of the spirit and determination of our government which we are sure the authors will live to regret. The right to issue such an order is exactly that of the pirate to raise the black flag, declare war against all peaceful commerce, and proclaim that he gives no quarters—neither less nor more. In the official "Instructions for the government of the Army of the United States in the field," promulgated by Professor Lieber, revised by a Board of officers, who of Gen. E. A. Hitchcock is President, and formally sanctioned by the President of the U. S. States, the laws of war and of nations governing this subject are lucidly set forth as follows:

42. Slavery, complicating and confounding the ideas of property (that is of a thing), and of personality (that is of a human), exists according to municipal or local law only. The law of nations and of humanity has never acknowledged it. The digest of the Roman law presents the early dictum of the Roman jurist, that "So far as the law of nature is concerned, all men are equal." Fugitives excepted from a country in which they were slaves, whether of Africa, Asia, or other country, have for centuries past been held free and acknowledged free by judicial decisions of European countries, even though the municipal law of the country in which the slave has taken refuge acknowledged slavery within its own domains.

43. Therefore, in a war between the United States and a belligerent which admits of slavery, if a person held in bondage by that belligerent is captured by or comes as a fugitive under the protection of the military force of the United States such person is immediately entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman. To return such a person into slavery would amount to enslaving a freeman; and neither the United States, nor any officer under their authority, can enslave any human being. Moreover, a person so made free by law of war is under the shield of the law of nations, and the former owner or State can have, by the law of post-limit, no illigible right or claim of service.

57. So soon as a man is armed by a sovereign Government, and takes the soldier's oath of fidelity, he is a belligerent; his killing, wounding or other warlike acts, are no individual crimes or offenses. No belligerent has a right to declare that enemies of a certain class, color, or condition, when properly organized as soldiers, will not be treated by him as public enemies.

58. The law of nations knows no distinction of color; and if an enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured person of their army, it would be a case for the severest retaliation, if not retaken upon complaint. The U. S. cannot retaliate by enslavement; therefore death must be the retaliation for this crime against the law of nations.

General Jackson's Prediction in 1855.

Reference is frequently made to General Jackson's prediction in 1855 that the nullifiers would on the next occasion that they undertook to destroy the Government, make slavery the pretext, and there are occasionally inquiries as to the words used by Jackson, and the occasion that called them forth. Gen. Jackson, writing May 1, 1853, to the Rev. Andrew J. Crawford, gave his opinion of the nullifiers, just then subsiding, and concluded with the following:

"The tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question."

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Upper Mississippi.

From St. Paul, May 26, 1863.

The companies of our regiment are of ten changing their localities. Companies A and E left here on the 1st inst., Co. A was ordered to Richmond, and Co. E to Paysonville, both places being about twenty-five or thirty miles south-west of St. Cloud. Company A, relieved Co. C, of the M. M. R., who were ordered to this post and arrived on the 12th; their stay here as a company was short, forty to Abercrombie, and twenty to St. Paul.

Their stay was but of little benefit in helping us on extra duty, at which we have been engaged all the spring, our block-houses are completed and the stockade nearly, but when that is done I suppose they will find something else for us to do with the guard duty and police work will prevent our drilling much as long as we are the only company here. It is rather unjust to the Government cutting off the twenty-five cents a day for extra work. The clothing furnished us is barely sufficient, if used with the best of care, and the twenty-five cents would no more than compensate for the wear and tear while doing such work as we are obliged to do; and it is rather hard to make up the deficiency out of our own pockets, while government can keep so many officials under high pay who are rendering no service in return.

On the 8th, our company exchanged the almost worthless Austrian Rifle for the Springfield Rifle Muzzle, with which we are much pleased, and if we are ever placed where there will be required we shall feel a little safer than with the old Austrian which had been condemned and were but little better than so many clubs.

Although we are almost outside of the limits of civilization, we look with much anxiety for the news as you of Stillwater who get it two days sooner than we can; we have been sadly puzzled a part of the time for the past few weeks to know whether we know anything or not. The mail of Thursday, the 7th, brought us good news from the army of the Potomac; the news of Saturday threw a damper on our expectations, when again Tuesday's mail brought us an extra from St. Paul, stating that Richmond was ours, and that the old flag was waving over the rebel capital.

As the news came unexpectedly it created considerable excitement, and it was immediately resolved that we should have a little celebration. As it was near sunset before the mail arrived there was but little time for reflection, accordingly the old cannons were brought out, thirty four rounds fired, four shells were sent whizzing through and bursting in the air. Lager was made to suffer some, and some who took it suffered more. Officers and most of the men took part in it, some few who could not feel that the news were reliable stood aloof, and Thursday's news confirmed their suspicions. Richmond was not ours, and Hooker's army was—we knew not where; but one thing is sure: the fall of that city has been celebrated here, and Mr. Editor if you have an opportunity, let General Hooker know it, and that he can now take Richmond when he gets ready. On Sunday the 17th, that individual whose appearance is ever welcome to the soldier—the Pay Master—arrived here. It had four months pay due, but only for two up to the 1st of March, would he pay. If government would be more prompt in paying her men it would not only be doing an act of justice, but give many who have left families at home the need of means to provide them with the necessities of life.

The celebration of the fall of Richmond had a tendency I think to increase a desire for something more of the same sort. Our most respected friend H. B. Spencer, Post Sutter, had a few days previous been disappointed for three years, and having the soldiers' welfare at heart, and wishing to increase their happiness, and perhaps derive a little benefit himself, concluded to give a free supper, have a plenty of lager, furnish music, and give all who wished a chance for a good time. The night of the 20th was the time set. A requisition was made on Little Falls, Bell, Prairie and Crow Wing, which resulted in the bringing into the Fort several teams loaded with ladies and gentlemen. There were about twenty ladies present, including some residing in this place, and without intending the least flattery, it is but fair to say, that by the united testimony of all present, they were what I have styled them—ladies—and although their presence would be an acquisition to the best society, they did not show that foolish partiality for shoulder straps that many weak minded persons do, but willingly became the partners of the private for the dance whenever they were asked. But the ball has rolled by, and I think we have all learned one thing, at least—that straps and private ought never again, while we are in service, attempt to go into a party on equal footing, for, although officers, formerly may not have occupied a position in society any higher than some of their men, yet their position requires of them, a course of conduct which a little vanity or ignorance may increase to a degree that will make it unpleasant for those less fortunate.

Rumors About Burnside.

New York, May 26.

A Times' Washington dispatch says it is rumored that Gen. Butler is to be assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio—Gen. Burnside, desiring to be relieved. No credit is given by the authorities to the rumor that the rebels are preparing for another invasion of Kentucky. The Secretary of War says that within six months we shall have 200,000 negro troops in the field.

The Herald's dispatch says there is some trouble over the probable destination of Burnside. He will shortly arrive here to try to settle matters. It seems that Stanton and Johnson desire him to go to one point, while Hall and Rosecrans think he should go to another. Private letters from substantial citizens of Louisiana, state that she will only return to the Union as soon as armed hordes of Confederates are driven from her borders.

St. Louis, May 27.

Returns from the interior show that Emancipations have been elected to fill every vacancy to the State Convention, except Sterling Price, in Charleston county. The delegates in the South-west are pledged to vote for an immediate adjournment of the State Convention sine die. The sentiment of the State is rapidly turning as radical as that of the city. The mail has been discontinued on the road between Independence and Lexington, on account of Bushwhackers, who have given notice that no more mail must be sent by that route. The whole country is infested by rebel thieves.

St. Paul, May 27.

The call for the Democratic Mass Meeting in this city will be issued on the 1st of June. The date of the 17th of June will not do as an intensely Copperhead gathering.

The Governors of Wisconsin and Indiana have procured steamers, and have a large number of the wounded soldiers from those States, from the late battles, and are now en route to the West, but our Copperhead Treasurer refuses to pay drafts drawn under the late appropriation, while the Supreme Court adjourned without action in the matter.

The Chicago Press' dispatch about the Government having misappropriated \$25,000 of the War Fund, is all bosh.

Cincinnati, May 27.

The reported capture of Helena, Ark., by Price is untrue. The Gazette publishes a letter from there, stating that Price was threatening the place, but it was only a feint to cover some other movement.

Toronto, May 27.

The Bank of Montreal is closed. It is supposed that arrangements will be made to redeem the circulation, which is limited.

New York, May 27.

The Baltimore City Council have unanimously passed resolutions endorsing the transportation of Vallandigham.

New York, May 27.

The Great Eastern is coming up. Her news has been anticipated.

Philadelphia, May 27.

The General Subscription Agent reports sales to-day of \$5,200 to the amount of \$2,320,000.

Eminent physicians, from nearly all parts of the country, are writing Surgeon General Hammond congratulations on the order abolishing the use of colored and tartar emetic in the army. Among their number is Oliver Wendell Holmes. From others, however, fierce growls are heard.

An Order From Lee of the Meade's Staff.

May 18, 1863.

The rebel army is evidently moving. Lee issued orders which were read to the troops a few nights since, congratulating them upon their last achievements and presaging a raid into Maryland. He tells them they are to have long and rapid marches through the country without railroads, and calls upon every man to be prepared for the severest hardships, and the overthrow of our army is predicted as inevitable. Trains of the enemy have been seen for several days, moving from the deep south near Fredericksburg, and battalions re-connoissances discovered a large column pushing rapidly in the direction of Culpeper.

Whether the army intends making a raid in Maryland, or is endeavoring to get between Hooker and Washington, cannot be determined. Every one is on the quiver and stirring news may be expected soon from the army of the Potomac.

Everything is quiet along the river. Some rifle pits are being thrown up on the South bank, but rebel pickets lounging in the shade as though apparently oblivious of all operations outside their own sphere.

We notice a large flat-boat, to be used in the ice trade, on the stocks near the Johnson & Parson mills. The following is clipped from the Okeola Press.

The large flat-boat, Abe Lincoln, which was built at our levee last year, and used as a wood boat on the St. Croix, has been sold to an ice firm in Stillwater, by Mr. Herrick. It will be converted into a floating ice house.

FROM UTAH.

From the Chicago Tribune.

San Luis City, May 10, 1863.

A few days since, Gen. Harding received the 1,000 copies of his message to the late session of the Legislature of Utah, which, upon report made by Senator Wade, were ordered printed by the U. S. Senate, and sent to the Governor for distribution. It is eagerly anticipated, especially by the sisters, although in most cases obtained clandestinely, and under injunctions of secrecy. This is the only instance, I believe, in the history of our Government, where the message of the Governor of a Territory has received this endorsement, and action on the part of the Senate of the U. S.

Recently, the property of several Morrisites was sold under execution issued from Judge Kinney's Court, on the grounds of recognition for the appearance of several indicted parties; although the records of said court show no such degree or judgment of forfeiture. It is understood, however, that the clerk has stated that judgment was entered up, not in the regular record but in some other book.

The team and wagon of one of those unfortunate, being persecuted men, sold for less than half their value, and with same clerk, while the house and lot of the same individual, and well worth \$2,500, were bid in for \$200, by a brother-in-law of the said Clerk of the Third Judicial District. This commutation, the family and office of Mr. Taylor were ruthlessly thrown into the street, and he was despoiled of the fruits of years of industry, and his family left without a home.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court adjourned without taking any action whatever in the matter, of the arrest of Brigham Young for polygamy, of which you have before been advised.

On the 20th ult., Brigham with a company of about one hundred persons, ten or twelve of whom are ladies, with 25 carriages and baggage wagons, started for the Southern settlements, intending to visit the cotton country, to cheer up the extreme northern band of Bear River, who are building up and strengthening the Stakes of Zion.

About the same date the church trains began starting out on their journey to the Missouri. Five hundred wagons are dispatched this season, and the inference is that a very heavy emigration is expected.

Gen. Connor left Camp Douglas on the 6th, with one company of infantry and one of cavalry, for Soda Springs on the extreme northern bank of Bear River, and distant about 150 miles north from this city. The object is to establish a military post at this point to afford protection to emigration.

The hundred Morrisites accompanied the expedition intending to settle in the new Territory of Idaho. They long to get from under the iron rule of King Brigham and again enjoy the civil and religious liberty which our glorious Constitution vouchsafes.

The Quota of Minnesota.

The St. Paul Press contains the following: The New York Tribune says that the War Department has finally arrived at a definite decision as to the course to be adopted in ascertaining whether the several States have furnished their quotas of men under the call for volunteers heretofore made. Three years is adopted as the unit, as to speak, of the service. Every State is first credited with all the men it has furnished for three years' service. Then each State is further credited with the number of men furnished for a less term than three years, but is credited not for the full number so furnished, but in the proportions that their terms of service bear to the three years. Thus, 3,000 two years' men, like those who are now being mustered out of service in New York, are counted as equivalent to 2,000 three years' men, and 4,000 nine months' men count only as 1,000 three years' men.

It becomes a very interesting question then to ascertain how stands the account of Minnesota with the Government, under this rule of computation.

We may at once exclude the three months' men raised: Under the first call of the President for 75,000, as these were merged in our three years' levies, and are not counted by the Government. The quotas of troops furnished by the State under succeeding calls have been as follows:

1. Under the Congressional requisition of 1861 for 500,000 men—4,468 three years' men.

2. Under the call of July 2d, 1862—2,681 three years' men.

3. Under the call of Aug. 4th, 1862—2,681 nine months' men.

We learn from the Adjutant General that the State has furnished under these calls respectively:

Under the 1st call.....4,468 3 years' men

Under the 2d and 3d.....4,647 3 years' men

and 1,318 one year's men

In the aggregate our State has been called upon for 7,159 three years' and 2,981 nine months' men. Assuming that four three months' men are equivalent to one three years' man, our aggregate quota under all the calls would be 7,819 three years' men. To meet these requisitions we have raised 9,278 three years' and 1,218 one year's men, equivalent, according to Stanton's rule, to 9,684 3 years' men, leaving an excess of men furnished over our aggregate quota, under all calls, of 1,865 men, which will be credited to our State on the quota to be appropriated to it under the coming conscription.

If the Government should not call for more than 200,000 men, which seems likely, the excess to be credited to us would balance the quota to be assigned to us, and we should not have to draft a single man.

If the Government should call for 300,000 men, we should have to draft 812 in all throughout the State, and for every additional 100,000 called, we should have to raise about 900 men.

From Vicksburg.

Special to Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, May 28.

By the arrival of the steamer Imperial from Memphis last evening, in default of all letters and dispatches from correspondents, I gather from the officers of the boat and other reliable persons the following latest news from Vicksburg:

The information came from Young's Point to Memphis on Wednesday by the steamer City of Memphis, United States hospital boat, she having brought up about four hundred wounded.

It appears that, as previously reported, General Grant had taken all the enemy's works, with the exception of one redoubt, in which their entire force was gathered, and which they defended with pikes, the elevation being too steep for fire-arms.

This was ordered to be taken on the 23d. Gen. Hovey's brigade pressed forward and attempted an escalade by the use of ladders. At one time there was hope of success. Gen. Hovey having with his own hands planted our colors upon the wall; but after hard fighting our soldiers were repulsed with great loss, and that attempt was, for the time, abandoned.

As this was the furthest hope of the evening, it was supposed some means would be found to take it before the rebels could bring their guns to bear. The loss in Gen. Hovey's brigade must be severe.

CAIRO, 28.—10 p. m.—The Imperial, just arrived from Memphis, brings Capt. E. Stevens, of the 77th Illinois.

General Capt. Stevens I learn the following particulars:

The fighting on Friday was desperate. In the morning, as before stated, Pemberton offered to surrender on certain terms. Grant refused, but immediately proceeded to make an assault. We changed their fortifications and took a part of them. The rebels rallied and retook them.

There was much hand to hand fighting. Many of our men were killed in the ditch, which is twelve feet wide and seven in the bottom. The rebels were driven back, but they were not killed. Capt. Stevens says our loss that day in killed, wounded and prisoners was about five thousand, much larger, he supposes, than the rebels, as they fought by fortifications.

The rebels used hand grenades when we attempted to storm their works.

In the march from Jackson to Vicksburg our forces were on short rations; for four days they had but one cracker per day, and nothing else but what was foraged.

Captain Stevens thinks we still hold Jackson. It was reported that one corps of Banks' army had arrived at Warrenton. Dead rebels have been found and found in their haversacks. Prisoners say that their rations were one-fourth pound of meat per day and a small quantity of meal.

We have lost a number of field officers and lieutenants. Seven died on the way to Memphis.

Conscription Deserters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

The Evening Bulletin of this city has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A number of conscripts from the 5th Tennessee rebel Regiment reached Cairo on the 25th inst. They were on their way from Port Hudson to join Bragg's Army when the battle of Raymond was fought. In the fight they refused to fire on the Federals and shot into the air. After this engagement they encamped at Mississippi Springs. In the middle of the night half of the 5th Tennessee rebel Regiment left their camps determined to make their way into the Federal lines.

"Mother," said a bright-eyed little boy as he saw an inebriate staggering down the street. "Mother, did God make that man?" "Yes, my child." "Well," said the little fellow after a moment, or two of thoughtfulness, "I wouldn't."

It appears that the Richmond bread riot was actually planned in church, the pastor of which published an apology for the opening of his church for the meeting of bread rioters. He says the object of the meeting was not known to the person who gave them the key.

Common sense is valuable in all business except love-making.

MILLINERY GOODS!

We have on hand a large variety of Bonnets, FLATS, SHAKERS, TRIMMED BONNETS, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Cope Net, Trimming Laces and Band Boxes.

38 LEVY & DANIELS.

GARDEN SEEDS, Briggs & Bro's, Rock star, just received by express.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

We have fitted up the basement of our House for the purpose of carrying on the above business. We now offer for sale:

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS, Teas in Great Variety!

JAVA AND RIO COFFEE, SPICES, SALADERS, STARCH.

Cream Tartar, Tallow Soap in great variety, No. 1 Mackerel, Codfish and Herring, London Club, Pepper Sauce, &c. Also a large variety of Crockery.

LEVY & DANIELS.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES. We have shoes of all kinds and at prices that are bound to please. We good goods at low prices.

LEVY & DANIELS.

DRY GOODS DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We call particular attention to our STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

WHICH IS The Largest and Most Desirable Stock

We ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.

MISSING ISSUE OR PAGE

Issue Missing or Damaged

Place of Publication: Stillwater

Title: MESSENGER

Date: July 7, 1863

☒ missing

☐ damaged

Date of 1st request: _____

Date of 2nd request: _____

☐ Publisher unable to furnish issue.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

As we expect in a few weeks to enter the Government service, a settlement of all outstanding accounts with the MESSENGER OFFICE is absolutely indispensable. SETTLEMENT MUST BE MADE AT ONCE. Those at a distance must remit immediately. The Messenger will continue as heretofore, but outstanding accounts must be adjusted at once. This call is imperative.

The New Postage Law.

The laws regulating the transmission of matter through the mails are of such direct interest to each member of society, that we do not hesitate to devote considerable space in giving an analysis of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, and which goes into effect from and after the 30th inst. This act in many respects an organic and fundamental act, like that of 1825 and 1845. It establishes new rates of weight, and of postage—re-models the carrier system, and takes control of the income from box rent, which has heretofore been considered the property of the Postmaster. We give below the substance of those sections which are of interest to the public, omitting those that relate to the details to be observed by Postmasters and their assistants.

This law provides that no mail matter shall be delivered until the postage thereon shall have been paid; and no box shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter in advance; and the Postmaster is required to make oath at the close of each quarter to the effect "that he has not knowingly delivered or permitted to be delivered to any person, any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid at the time of delivery; and that his account truly states the entire amount of postage and box rent under the pains and penalties of perjury."

CARRIERS.

Carriers are to be paid salaries, and are to charge no fees for the delivery of letters, papers or packages. The Postmaster may contract with the publishers of newspapers, periodicals and circulars at rates to be agreed upon for the delivery of their publications within their postal districts. They may also deliver parcels and packages of all kinds not exceeding four pounds in weight, to be invariably prepaid by stamps at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

No package or document of any description, weighing more than four pounds, avaridropus, can be transmitted through the mails.

LETTER POSTAGE.

The ten cent rate of letter postage, when the distance is over 3,000 miles, under the present law, is done away, the new law fixing the postage upon all domestic letters uniformly at three cents, when not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, and for each half ounce or fraction thereof, of additional weight, there shall be charged an additional rate of three cents, to be in all cases prepaid by stamps plainly affixed to such letter. Local or drop letters shall be charged two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof.

TRANSIENT PAPERS, CIRCULARS & BOOKS. Transient newspapers and periodicals and all pamphlets, occasional publications, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, photographic paper, envelopes, cards, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings &c., shall be charged two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof contained in any one package to one address, to be fully prepaid by stamps; double these rates shall be charged for books. Unsealed circulars not exceeding three in number shall pass at the single rate of two cents and in that proportion for a greater number, adding one rate for three circulars or less number thereof to one address.

QUARTERLY RATES OF POSTAGE WHEN PAID QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS NOT EXCEEDING FOUR CENTS IN WEIGHT TO ACTUAL SUBSCRIBERS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Old rates.	New rates.
Daily,	45¢	35
Six times a week,	30	30
Tri-weekly,	15	15
Weekly,	6	5

and in that proportion adding one rate for each issue, and under the present law adding one rate for each additional ounce of weight, but under the new law adding one rate for each additional four ounces of weight.

When issued less frequently than once a week, upon each newspaper, periodical &c., weighing less than four ounces, one cent, and an additional rate of one cent for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof. There is a provision also for transmitting small newspapers of this class in packages, when sent to one address, at two cents for each four ounces.

Publishers of newspapers, as at present, may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their paper is published, one copy thereof free of postage.

Samuel Bloomer, Esq., enrolling officer for this district under the United States conscription law, has received the following instructions from head quarters:

1. You will immediately enter upon your duties and complete the enrollment of such sub-district without the least delay.
2. You are to enroll all persons subject to military duty. You are required to enter in the proper columns the residence, name, age on July 1, 1863, complexion, whether white or colored, profession, occupation or trade, (in class 1, whether married or single) place of birth and former military service of each person enrolled with such remarks in the column appropriated to that purpose as may be applicable.

3. The enrollment so far as you are concerned, must include all male persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five. In case of any person claiming exemption on the ground of allegiance, enroll his name, and under the head of "Remarks" state your belief, from what you have known or heard, whether or not he has filed his intention to become a citizen. So of other cases of exemption. Enroll all, informing persons claiming exemption that their board will determine, when such persons shall be presented before it in pursuance of the law, whether or not they are subject to military duty.

4. Enroll both classes at the same time, but upon separate lists, as indicated, and so enter to enter each name upon the proper one of the two sheets.

5. You will enroll all who have their legal domicile within your district, though some may be temporarily absent. Examine students in colleges or schools, any clerics, sailors, travelers, traveling merchants and similar classes of citizens, must be enrolled in the districts in which they have their respective domiciles. Under the head of "Remarks," note such absence, and where.

6. You will judge of the ages of individuals from the best information you can obtain in each case, but in every case make a description as to whether the person in question is between the ages of twenty and forty-five; and if so, enroll him in one or the other class as the fact of married or single may determine. Withholders between thirty-five and forty-five years of age you will enroll in class 1.

General Hunter sends his Compliments to Jeff. Davis.

The following letter from Gen. Hunter to Jeff. Davis, is printed in the *Free South*, published at Port Royal, S. C., May 30:

HONORABLE SENATOR, DEPT. OF THE SENATE, Hilton Head, Port Royal, April 25.

Jefferson Davis, Richmond: The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white black and yellow. General, in the Western Department, men have been most cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery.

Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity, which may take place in this Department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of highest rank in my possession, man for man. These executions will certainly take place for every one murdered or sold into slavery were as man for man. On your authorities will rest the responsibility of this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in the world to come for all blood thus shed.

In the month of August last, you declared and decreed that all those engaged in arms against the negroes to fight for your country, to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that unless you order immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer and every rebel slave in my possession. The negro is fighting for liberty in his truest sense, and Mr. Jefferson, you are a traitor, and in such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor.

You say you are fighting for liberty? Yes, you are fighting for liberty. Liberty to keep four millions of your fellow beings in ignorance and degradation. Liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister. Liberty to steal the property of your fellow citizens, and to keep them in bondage. Liberty to seduce their wives and daughters and to sell your own children into bondage. Liberty to kill those children with impunity when the murder cannot be proved by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty. The liberty to do wrong, which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for, and for which he was cast into Hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

The Fate of Our Generals.

The New York Times, in speaking of the misfortune that has befallen all our Major Generals except Banks, Rosecrans and Grant, says that their names have all suffered more or less—some from one cause, some from another; Stone's from a proneness to strong drink; Bonham's for his excessive fondness for liquor; McClellan's for "pedantic slowness;" Fitz John Porter's for jealousy and treachery; Fremont's for deserting his post, because of personal feeling; Miles for drunkenness and suspected treason; Buell for lack of consciousness and energy; Pope for falsehood and bombastic raving; Sigel's for unjust treatment to a fellow general; Hooker's for unfulfilled promises; Curtis' for mercenary dealing in cotton, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, 2d.—A prominent gentleman here, well informed in Mexican affairs, says if the reported fall of Puebla prove true, it must be attributed to the treachery of the Mexican command. The objects which French bayonets failed to achieve must have been accomplished at last by French gold. They say the city will be in the hands of men could have been defended for six months against four times that number. These news, however, is not credited in official circles.

From the South.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

Richmond papers of last Monday and Tuesday, 1st and 2d inst., have been received, from which the following are extracted:

Valandigham is still at Shelbyville. He says that while an exile he is confident of kind and hospitable treatment and consideration from a generous people. He desired to avoid all public appearance or demonstration, and live in some retired place as a retired gentleman. He is fully sensible that as an alien enemy his residence in the Confederacy is solely allowed by the generous consent of the government and people, until he can return home in safety. He is confident his character is well known to satisfy all that he is incapable of any words or act which here or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations he sustains towards the South during his sojourn among us.

The report of Mrs. Valandigham's insanity is a fabrication. She wrote to her husband a week ago, entreating him not to deviate from his high path of duty, honor and patriotism. Valandigham, after the sentence of the Court Martial, was kept in close confinement. Only Rosecrans's staff officers were allowed to communicate with him. He states that disgust and dissatisfaction prevails to a great extent in the North-west, and Lincoln will certainly rise and throw off Lincoln's hated yoke.

From the *Dispatch* and other Richmond papers I likewise compile the following:

The Virginia election, which took place last week, has probably resulted in the election of extra Billy Smith for Governor over Flournoy, Mumford and Wise.

Governor Letcher has been defeated for Congress by Col. Baldwin. Colonel Wickham is elected in the Richmond District. Alexander Boteler is elected by Col. Halliday. Price is probably elected Lieutenant Governor over Imboden. Gen. Ewell has succeeded to the active command of Jackson's corps.

The situation of Vicksburg at this time, (Monday) seems to be as follows: Gen. Grant is still closely investing the city. He is confident in his ability to check and repel the interference of Joe Johnston with his position and hold up on Vicksburg. The latter is reported to be approaching the Black River Crossing, and our forces are being strongly placed there. The bridge destroyed at that place was over one mile long and eighty feet high. A prominent railroad man, now of Chicago, associated with its original construction, says that this bridge cannot be re-built in less than six months under the most favorable circumstances. At present the Black River forms a strong rear line of defence for Gen. Grant.

The bombardment of the city still continues, and the people are driven to resort to cellars and excavations in the earth to avoid our shells. The supply of food is scanty, as is shown by every class of testimony, that of the rebel papers included. Pemberton recently attempted to relieve his straits by sending out the families of citizens and their negroes. Gen. Grant kept the latter and ordered the return of the former, to share the fate of the city, which must soon fall into our hands.

New York, June 6.

The *Harold's* New Orleans correspondent of the 28th gives some particulars of the attack on Ft. Hudson. The attack commenced on the 27th by land and water. The fight was desperate all day, and continued on the 28th. Gen. Weitzel, after long and close fighting, finally captured the heavy six gun battery which sunk the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*, and turned them on the rebels.

On the enemy's right, Gen. Sherman charged and carried the works by storm, but the enemy massed his troops in front and had to fall back. In this charge the 2d Louisiana regiment fought like demons, and lost some 600 out of 900 men. Gen. Sherman was severely wounded in the leg; Col. Clark and Col. Cowles were killed; Col. Smith badly wounded. The 6th Michigan lost half its men.

On the centre the attack was made by Gens. Augur and Grover, and the enemy was driven into their main works.

The President has formally communicated to Senator Sumner his conclusions respecting General Fremont and colored troops, to wit: That he can command them if he will. No doubt is felt of his acceptance.

The board to examine applicants for appointments to commands in negro regiments, now in session here, have passed as competent and recommended for appointment Corporal W. Brown, 21st Ohio—the engineer who piloted General Mitchell's secret expedition into Georgia Bay, and who with most of his comrades, was captured and barbarously treated by the rebel authorities. He will probably be commissioned colonel of a negro regiment.

The charter of the first National Bank of Cincinnati has been accepted by the Controller of Currency with a capital of one million dollars, with power to increase it to three millions. This bank will be located in the upper portion of Cincinnati. The charter extends twenty years.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The Richmond *Waig* of Saturday editorially complains of the inefficiency of the rebel government. It argues that the great error in the conduct of the war was making it strictly defensive. It suggests that a dose of the enemy's own medicine would cause him to desert from further invasion.

CINCINNATI, June 2.

The court martial in session here has found Jacob Briscoe, of Anna, Union county, Illinois, guilty of disloyal practices and sentenced him to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and give bonds and remain in confinement until the fine is paid.

Progress of Free Labor in the South.

MURFREESBORO, June 2.—The following is an extract from a letter sent today from Gen. Payne to Gen. Rosecrans. It is creditable to both the head and heart of Gen. Payne, and the intelligence it conveys is highly important and graphic:

GALLATIN, Tenn., June 1.

My plan for changing slave to hired labor is working admirably. We are hiring black people to their own masters. We say to the servant that he is to have eight dollars a month, and to be a faithful, good work-hand. We say to him in the presence of his former owner that if his employer does not pay him at the end of the month in good money, he is to return to us. We make written contracts in which the slave is only recognized as a hired man. The Fauquier estate has upon it 168 slaves. It is four miles from here. The trustees are over-seeing us to go to go there and compel the black people to work. I told them I would do so but would make a change of plan—the estate to pay them for their labor. They at once agreed to it. I want you and your black men they should have eight dollars per month and the women five. I would stop the pay of any lazy or disobedient servant, and punish him besides.

You can form no idea of the great change in these people. The overseer is compelled to report to me each week, and he says there is nothing like it. The men had never done so much work, nor done half so well before.

[Signed] Brig.-Gen. PAYNE.

Gen'l Hooker and the President.

"AGATE," the usually reliable correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, writing from Washington, on the 25th ult., says:

It is perfectly certain that, whatever may have been the earlier impulses of a part of the Administration, Gen. Hooker is to be sustained and sustained by the President. "Sir," said he to the President, after fully explaining his reason for the retreat, "under all these circumstances, Sir, I thought I would be bold enough to face the consequences, and to let the case, before you, try it again if you were willing to trust me; if not, to take the command of a corps, a division, a brigade, and serve under any Commander you might select, *leaving you, for God's sake, not to order me to Trenton, New Jersey*." The President's answer to the frank address was equally frank: "I am satisfied with your conduct. I tried McClellan twenty times; I see no reason why I can't try you at least ten times. So, well satisfied indeed is the President with the results of the late movement, that he intends bestowing enlarged powers on Gen. Hooker. It is on the forms a strong rear line of defence for Gen. Grant."

The appointment of an army auditing board, to take the military accounts of the State out of the hands of the State, is the place of the election of Sparks in the place of Rodgers, and the gaining over of one of the two demagogues who had opposed them at the last session.

The papers are rehearsing the old anecdote of Stonewall Jackson. We have one which is new and we believe authentic, illustrating his contempt for cowardice and doughfacedness. When one of the corps of the army of the Potomac was moving forward to join General Burnside at the battle of Fredericksburg, an officer in one of the regiments, a democratic Southern sympathizer, fell out within sound of the guns of the enemy, and was made a prisoner. He was taken to the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson, who learning of his cowardly conduct and Southern sympathies, ordered his shoulder straps to be stripped off, and that he be sent back into the Union lines, remarking he should be loth to believe that the Union army had many such officers.

A joker, on learning that certain persons were mutilating the copper cent, by cutting out the head and wearing it as a broochpin or badge, at once suggested the following definition: "Copperhead—One who outrages the good sense (cents) of the nation."

State Items, etc.

Several attempts have been made by burglars during the past week to enter stores and offices during the night, in Minneapolis.

A little son of A. Johnston, editor of the *Northern Statesman*, fell from a wagon on Saturday evening, and fractured his arm badly.

J. S. Elwell, Esq., formerly editor of the *Hudson North Star*, but latterly, we believe, a teacher in the mission schools for contrabands at Port Royal, returned home a few days since.

Pierce Butler's wine-cellar was sold out in Philadelphia on Friday. Many of the wines were of great age, having been imported by his father. One lot of five gallons brought as much as two hundred and ten dollars.

A lady in Lake City was seized with that terrible disease, hydrophobia, last week. She was bitten on the finger by a small dog in La Crosse two weeks since, but suffered no inconvenience from the bite until after her arrival in Lake City.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hastings, met with an accident at his shop a few days ago, by having his foot caught by a belt which he was attempting to stop while in motion. He was thrown some distance and badly bruised, but no bones broken.

The *Republican*, Preston, says the spotted fever is prevailing in some portions of Minnesota. We should like to know where.

STRANGE GIRL.—One day last week a girl about thirteen years of age was found wandering about in the woods near Young America, Carver county. She was entirely naked and appeared to have been sometime without food. Her appearance is that of an intelligent, sane person; but all efforts to induce her to speak are fruitless, although it is evident from her actions that she understands the English language.

Mr. Fitch has taken her to his house in Young America, where she is kindly cared for.

A fire broke out in Anoka on Sunday evening, affecting the residence of the register, the *Republican* office, and a retail variety store. The fire originated in the register's office either from the upsetting or bursting of a kerosene lamp—it is not known which. Mr. Colbath, the register, and Capt. Henderson of the Henderson Guards, (cavalry), were severely burnt. Dr. Linn, who was immediately sent for to attend the injured persons, and from whom we get our information, thinks it was caused by the lamp bursting, as the persons were burnt mostly on the face and breast. Some hopes are entertained for the Captain's recovery, but Mr. Colbath's case is supposed to be fatal. All the county documents and everything in the building were lost. We did not learn the extent of loss sustained, or whether it was insured.

FLAX VS. WHEAT.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* argues that a crop of flax seed, (saying nothing of the fibre), is more profitable than wheat, at present prices. He estimates that land which will produce 15 bushels of wheat will give 10 bushels of flax. Of course, if the flax can be used the profits are greatly enhanced.

A few days since Gen. Rosecrans was dining with his staff at one of the hotels in Louisville. He unfortunately tasted the Tennessee butter, when he immediately arose and saluted the plate before him, remarking as he did so, "Gentlemen, that butter outranks me."

Lieut. Jno. W. A. Jones, of the 1st Minnesota regiment, has been dismissed the service for insubordination, and Capt. J. M. Mott, of the 10th Michigan regiment, for overstaying his leave of absence.

An Irishman knocked a man down the other day in Hudson for harrasing for Jeff. Davis. Good enough for old Erin!

An amusing thing occurred in the 24th Ohio. A few days since a soldier in passing to the lower part of the encampment saw two others from his own company making a rude coffin. He inquired what it was for.

"John Bruce," said the others.

"Why," replied he, "John is not dead yet. It is too bad to make a man's coffin when you don't know whether he will die."

"Don't trouble yourself," replied the others. Dr. Coe told us to make his coffin, and I guess he knows what he gave him."

Two companies of the 80th Wisconsin regiment, E and G, have gone to Superior to take care of the Indians. John Dale goes along to keep the boys supplied with fine tooth combs and like articles.

A late dispatch says that Lee's army has fallen back from the Rappahannock, and the stars and stripes wave over the city of Fredericksburg. This has, however, been contradicted.

Gov. Tod and Dr. Olds.

We learn from Cincinnati, of the 2d, that Gov. Tod appeared before the Fair-field county court in obedience to his requirements, to answer to the charges filed against him by Dr. Olds. The attorney for Gov. Tod filed a petition declaring that as Tod was Chief Executive of the State, he was not liable to arrest until he vacated his office, either by the expiration of his term or by impeachment. He therefore could not be punished now. The case should be removed to the Federal court, under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress. The case was then continued by consent, he entering into a new cognizance to appear at the next term of the court.

A dispatch dated Murfreesboro, June 1, says, Everything is in statu quo.—There was rain yesterday and today. The weather is warm and cloudy. Gen. Rosecrans's splendid division was reviewed today. Gen. Wood, as a special compliment, was the reviewing officer. The spectacle is not often exceeded in magnificence. The discharges from the army in the month of May exhibit these results:

Whole number discharged, one thousand and fifty-nine; of these twenty-four reenlisted in the regular army: 578 were discharged from the ranks, in order to be promoted, and only 472 were discharged for disability. These statistics speak volumes for the sanitary condition of the army.

In consequence of the death of young Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Carroll estate is now being settled up.

Of the 300 slaves belonging to the estate, all but 140 have run away. The appraisers on Saturday valued them at five dollars apiece, while a leading dealer of Baltimore declares he would not give \$500 for the whole lot. This is the most remarkable illustration yet brought out of the decrease in the value of slave property.

NASHVILLE, June 5.

News from Franklin up to 2 o'clock today is that Colonel Baird, commanding the garrison, was attacked by 1,200 rebel cavalry yesterday and drove his forces back into their entrenchments. They rallied, however, and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss to the latter. Simultaneously an attack was made on Trinne, they were repulsed with a loss of 200 men, 400 horses and a lot of equipment.

A SQUADRON IN CANADA.—On Monday last week the Queen's birthday day was universally celebrated in the Canadian Provinces. A large party of about three hundred persons came over from Toronto and dined at Suspension Bridge. The hotel was gaily decked with American and British flags. Speeches were made, toasts drank, &c. On the Canadian side of the bridge a party of rebel refugees hoisted from a hotel the secession flag. Conspicuous in this movement was a rebel colonel. The employees of the Great Western Railway were so incensed at this insult to the stars and stripes that they proceeded in a body and seized the hated emblem of treason and carried it off. The refugees chivalry were exasperated at this, and made some loud threats, and at one time a disturbance was imminent.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY in Washington County, in Churchill, N. H. is for sale at public vendue at the door of the Court House at Stillwater, on the 10th day of June, 1863, to-wit:

Lot 8, 9, 10,	of block 1
" 24, 25, 26,	" 2
" 1, 2, 3,	" 3
" 15, 16, 17,	" 4
" 18, 19, 20,	" 5
" 21, 22,	" 6
" 23, 24,	" 7
" 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,	" 8
N. W. 1/4 Sec. 15, Town 32, Range 20, S. 1/2 Sec. 9, Sec. 9, Town 32, Range 20.	

The title is good and taxes paid. The above lots and lands will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

Application should be made by letter to the undersigned, stating price and terms that will be given. The owners will only sell on receiving satisfactory price and terms.

H. B. HANCOCK, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF THE Probate Court, in and for the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, I, Elizabeth Pihetti, Administratrix of the Estate of John P. Pihetti, deceased, hereby give notice that on Wednesday, the 31st day of June, A. D. 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, I will offer for sale at public vendue at the door of the Court House in the city of Stillwater, and county of Washington, State of Minnesota, the following described land of said estate, to-wit:

The N 1/2 E 1/2 and E 1/2 S W 1/4 of section 34, township 30, range 21 west, being 160 acres, and lying in said county of Washington, State of Minnesota, as follows:

Administratrix of the Estate of John P. Pihetti, deceased.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.

PINE LANDS AND STUMPAGE FOR SALE.

Farming Lands for Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED have for sale valuable farming lands in Chicago and Washington counties, Minnesota, and in Pierce and Pepin counties, Wisconsin; also Pine lands and Stumpage in Pine and Itasca counties, Minnesota. Terms for farming lands, part down and remainder on time to suit purchasers, at 7 per cent per annum.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY.

39-4f.

MILLINERY GOODS!

We have on hand a large variety of Bonnets, FLATS, SHAKERS, TRIMMED BONNETS, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Cape Net, Trimming Laces and Band Boxes.

LEVY & DANIELS.

GARDEN SEEDS, Briggs & Bro's, Rock

St. just received by express.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

We have fitted up the basement of our House for the purpose of carrying on the above business. We now offer for sale:

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS!

Teas in Great Variety!

JAVA AND RIO COFFEE,

SPICES, SALAD OILS,

STARCH.

Green Tartar, Tallow Soap in great variety, No. 1 Macaroni, Golden and Herring, London Club, Pepper Sauce, &c. Also a large variety of Crockery.

LEVY & DANIELS.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

We have Shoes of all kinds, and at prices that are bound to please. We good goods at low prices.

LEVY & DANIELS.

DRY GOODS DRY GOODS

AT LOW PRICES.

We call particular attention to our STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

WHICH IS

The Largest and Most Desirable Stock

We ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.

DRESS GOODS

As low as 10 cts. per yard. A large variety of Messellique, Berge Anglaise, Lawn, Gingham, Challi, Delaine, Chembray, Black and Colored Silks, Worsted, Sues, Check and Cambric Muslins, Brilliants, Shirtings, Sheetings.

STRIPE, DENIMS, FLANNELS.

Parasols, Mantillas, Quilts,

Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Worked Collars, Edges and Insertions, Lace and Grandchildren Veils, Magic Ruffs, Shawls, Knitting and Working Cottons, and all other articles usually kept in the Dry Goods and Trimming business, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price for cash only.

LEVY & DANIELS.

Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

General Gorman is in St. Paul on a visit.

See advertisement of Lands and Stumps for sale.

MILITARY.—Last Saturday was the first general parade of the Militia under the new law. Two Companies were organized in this city. We would suggest the propriety of the officers of both Companies who are not experienced in military matters meeting as often as once a week at some convenient place for drill. It may be a tax, but if this business is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well—what do you say gentlemen?

For the first time within our remembrance, says the *Monitor*, footmen can cross the St. Croix above the dam, on logs. The river is so low that those who get their legs within a few miles of here have been compelled to leave them.

Samuel Bloomer, enrolling officer under the conscription law, for the townships of Stillwater, Greenfield, Marine and Otis, entered upon the duties of his office Saturday last.

Ebenezer Ayers, of Cottage Grove, is the enrolling officer for the other townships in Washington county.

STRANGE.—Crusty old bachelors who have successfully parried the attacks of Cupid for more than thirty-five years, have at length succumbed. Livy teams are brought into requisition, and the prospect is—if the conscription don't fizzle—that something will happen.

God grant that there may, is the prayer of the LOCAL.

SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTURE.—There is a strong prejudice against articles of American manufacture, and justly too, in many cases, but not so with DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This is the best article in existence for cooking purposes, yet many families are using English soda, when this saleratus is much better, and by using it you patronize home production. For sale everywhere.

If you want to see something that is pretty "cute," as Col. Crockett would say, just call upon Wm. M. Capron, who has removed his stove and tin ware establishment two or three doors above his old stand to the corner room in Moore's block, and see a sample of Taylor's Patent Door Bell. It is something new and just the thing. Don't fail to call.

Those having claims against the United States for military service will do well to notice the advertisement of Messrs. Corman & Stickney. During the past week we have received and paid over the back pay and bounty of \$100 payable on account of the services and death of Cor. M. B. Madden of the 5th Minn. Information given free.

A NEW BASE.—Messrs. Scheffer & Thompson are now organizing in this city a bank of issue to be called The Bank of Stillwater, with a capital of \$50,000, secured by United States Stocks. They hope to have the bills out within fifty or sixty days.

A local bank of issue with its notes well secured and conducted by known and responsible parties is just what every citizen should take pride in sustaining and as far as possible drive out all the trash which is now in circulation, of distant banks located—nobody knows where, conducted by—nobody knows whom, and its notes secured by—nobody knows what.

Messrs. Scheffer & Thompson have been long and favorably known in this community and we are certain that this enterprise will be cordially supported by all our business men.

The Keokuk, (Iowa), *Gate City* states that: The steamboat Yankee, coming from Lake Pepin with five barges loaded with ice, got fast in the rapids yesterday. She left two at Montrose, and sunk two at English Chain, and one at the landing here. She has returned to Montrose for the purpose of sinking the two left there. The captain of the Yankee says that the company has lost over ten thousand dollars this trip.

A Horrible Murder at Taylor's Falls.

One of the most revolting affairs, says the *Monitor*, that it has been our lot to chronicle, took place in this village on Monday night last. It appears from the evidence that a man under the influence of liquor, named Carr, (who has worked in the St. Croix Pines for several years past, and whose residence is Stillwater), entered the house of Charles Hagan, a Norwegian, whose wife has been confined to her bed from sickness for the past three months and who was not expected long to survive. It appears that Carr effected the entrance by removing a board covering an aperture in the door, in which there had formerly been a window, and which was fastened with

nails. After his entrance it appears he passed through two doors to the room of the sick woman, getting into bed with her without awakening her husband, who being almost her sole attendant, probably slept unconsciously sound in his exhausted condition. He awoke with the impression that his wife called his name, arose from his bed which was on the floor at the foot of that upon which his wife lay. Upon ascertaining the facts, some of the nearest neighbors were called who found her in such a condition as to furnish almost conclusive evidence that she had been the subject of his loathsome passions, which caused her death. His examination was made before G. M. Stickney, Justice of the peace, on Wednesday and Thursday last, and he was committed to await the action of the District Court.

It is horrible to contemplate this most inhuman affair, and doubtless illustrates the effect of spirituous liquor upon extreme natures.

1863 PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE, 1861. FOR MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND ALL PORTS EAST.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE
MAKING STRAIGHT CONNECTIONS
Ample time being allowed on the river to ensure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

THE SPECTACULAR FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
MILWAUKEE
KEY WEST, WAR EAGLE, ITasca, AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
Unequaled in Elegance, Speed and Comfort by any other line.

Leave Prescott Daily, about
11 P. M. Making direct connection with Express Train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3:50 P. M., and Chicago 5:50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the east.

The change from Steamers to Cars being made at 7:45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantage that cannot be secured by any other route.

Magnificent Palace Cars!
With Patent Ventilators and Dusters,
rendering the Cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

THROUGH FROM PRAIRIE DU CHIEN TO MILWAUKEE WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!

Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East of the river time as by way of Lake Superior and make less a connection with the FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

H. D. CUTLER, Agent, At Post Office, Stillwater.

FOR THE EAST.

1861 1861

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R. THROUGH TO MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Albany, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, New York.

Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East of the river time as by way of Lake Superior and make less a connection with the FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

H. D. CUTLER, Agent, At Post Office, Stillwater.

Leather, Leather!
KESSLER & RIEHL,
Importers, Tanners and Curriers,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:

Spanish Sole Leather,
Oak, do do
Upper Leather,
Horned Leather,
Brindle Leather,
Tampoon and Madras,
Morocco Skins,
Sheep and Saddle Skirting,
Bel and Lace Leather,
Fresh Calf Skins,
French Kid Skins,
Country Kid Skins,
Country Kid Skins,
Country Kid Skins.

Also a general assortment of all kind of Findings, &c., &c.

Those call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the State.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS
KESSLER & RIEHL,
St. Anthony st., south side, below American House.
St. Paul, June 25, 1868—3047

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between August Sonnenberg and Caspar Weinschenk has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to or having demands against said firm are requested to present themselves immediately for settlement.

AUGUST SONNENBERG,
CASPAR WEINSCHENK.
Dated at Stillwater, April 20, 1868.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES
&c., still lower. CARLI & CO.

INSURANCE COLUMN.

Home Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$1,400,000.
Fire and Marine Navigation Insurance.

CITY FIRE
Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$885,022.96

EQUITABLE
Life Ins. Society,
25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PURELY MUTUAL.

ETNA
Life Ins. Comp'y
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$2,000,000.00
Insurances on both the Stock and Mutual plan.

MURDOCK BROS.,

AGENTS, STILLWATER.

WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

J. SCHUPP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, POKE, BUTTER, CANNED FRUITS, NATURAL PRESERVES, PICKLED FRUITS, JELLIES, GREEN AND DRY PEAS, SARDINES, CANS AND TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Together with a choice lot of **Tobacco and Cigars!**

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Confectioneries, Toys, &c., together with almost every article to be found in a general GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

which will be sold at the lowest possible figure for CASH.
Thankful for the very liberal patronage here to receive, he invites his friends to call and examine his Stock.

Store in Nelson's Building, MAIN STREET.

LIST OF LOTS AND LANDS IN WASH.

ington County, Minnesota, forfeited to the State for the unpaid delinquent taxes of 1859 and prior years, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature approved March 11th, 1862, entitled "An act in relation to the redemption of lands sold for taxes, and the sale of lands sold for taxes." And also in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved February 17th, 1863, in relation to the former act.

STILLWATER CITY.
S. T. R. Am't
McLean Mathew & Co lots 1 2 3 30 75.15
Gorgans & Levy clearing Lots B1K

Black & Still assignee Mc-
Cannell 1 19 9.32
Greely Hyman W 1 19 9.32
Greene A B 1 19 9.32
Harris (estate of) 6 7 147.48
Kelley James 1 19 9.32
Ludlow John 2 1 23 10 11 12 44 14.29
McDonald Richard 3 10 15.35
Mellish Michael 1 19 9.32
Meyer N 1 19 9.32
Rhodes J C 1 19 9.32
Register Samuel 1 19 9.32
Elliot Mary CARLI & S. ADD.

Rhodes Henry 1 19 9.32
McClure & Murdoch 2 4 19
Ellis Henry 3 4 19
Epstein Charles 1 19 9.32
Sinehar Mrs 1 19 9.32

FULLERTON'S ADD.
Beach H R 1 19 9.32
Garrison Aaron 3 6 80
Anderson Ole 1 19 9.32
Cottle H 1 19 9.32
Brook Maria 1 19 9.32
Rove Wm 1 19 9.32
McDonald Richard 1 19 9.32
Marty J 1 19 9.32
Russell Rev J A 4 12 2 14.91

Robinson E A 12 1 7.01
Rove Wm 5 12 2.72
Gibson R 1 19 9.32
Schneider 13 20 2.12
Widner John 5 13 2.12
Unkn 1 19 9.32
do 9 9 80
do 11 11 81
do 12 12 81
Tozer David 2 13 140
CHURCHILL, NELSON & S. ADD.

Smith F O J GRAY & S. ADD.
Ashley John 11 2 140
Unkn 12 12 140
CHURCHILL & NELSON ADD.
Pratt Elias 3 1 135
Unkn 1 19 9.32
Whelan Dennis 1 19 9.32
Foley Wm H S A CO'S ADD.

Russell & Matthews 1 19 9.32
WILKINS ADD.
Ayers E H 16 17 3 139
Powers H 17 8 139
Perry 9 11 21 22 6 1.87
Unkn 23 3 49
Unkn 8 23 6 83

GREELEY & S. ADD.
Anderson J S 2 4 11 160
Anderson O C 2 4 11 160
McMillen S R 10 13 4 81
Stickney Wm 8 3 237
Woodhull Edw 12 42

COOPERS ADD.
Beach Henry B 1 6 66
Cooley Benjamin 10 9 120
Hewitt G 7 8 14 120
Unkn 7 8 8 74

NOTICE is hereby given that the several tracts of land and town lots in the foregoing list contained and remaining unredempted, upon which the taxes levied by the city of Stillwater for the year of 1859 and 1860 remain unpaid, will be sold as forfeited to the State, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved March 11th, 1862, entitled "An act in relation to the redemption of lands sold for taxes, and the sale of lands sold for taxes," and also in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved February 17th, 1863, in relation to the former act. At the same time and place the sale of lands heretofore advertised as forfeited to the State, will, pursuant to adjournment, be reopened and continued until all the lands are sold.

Dated this 12th day of May, A. D. 1868.
RUDOLPH LEINKE,
Auditor of Washington County

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Martha Child Willis, and William Willis, her husband, of the county of Washington, Minnesota, did on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1860, execute and deliver to Alvin Strong, of the county of Madison, State of New York, a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the said day which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washington county, Minnesota, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1860, at five o'clock P. M. of said day, and was duly recorded on pages 209, 210 and 211 in book E of mortgages.

The premises described in said mortgage are situated in the said county of Washington, and are described as the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 29, township 30, range 50 west, containing 40 acres.

The said mortgage was given by the said mortgagors to secure the payment of a promissory note and the interest thereon, given by the said mortgagors to the said Alvin Strong, and dated the 16th day of May, A. D. 1860, whereby they promised to pay the said Alvin Strong, on or before the 16th day of May, A. D. 1863, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars with interest from the date thereof, at ten per cent. per annum—and payable annually.

Default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage in this, that the said mortgagors have not paid the said promissory note nor the interest upon the same, nor any part thereof, that said mortgage is to be due, and is due upon said promissory note, including interest, at the time of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: the 16th day of May, A. D. 1863, and the said mortgagors, agreed that if default be made in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or if the said mortgage should be sold, that the same should be sold without any benefit to themselves, their heirs or assigns, or to the said mortgage, or any part thereof, and that said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and provided, the above mortgaged premises and lands will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds for Washington county, in the city of Stillwater, in said county.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1863, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount due upon said note and the expenses of sale.

SODA WATER!
C. VALENTINE
Has just purchased one of **Matthews' Celebrated Iron Soda Fountains,**

And is now prepared to furnish the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity with **Pure Soda or Mineral Water.**

Just received, a fresh supply of **Confectioneries!**
And everything else in this line. Also Andersson's best Cheering Tobacco, and all sorts of Smoking Tobacco.

C. VALENTINE.
Main street, two doors below Johnson's Jewelry Store.
Stillwater, May 19, 1863. 36-171

Something You've all got to Have.
The Ware, Cistern Pumps, Lead Pipe, Well Wheels, KNIVES AND FORKS, CRAPU-LATING TOOLS.

And various other articles too numerous to even attempt mention.

WM. M. CAPRON.
At HIS OLD STAND,
On Chestnut street, Stillwater, keeps all the above and many other useful articles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Roofing, Guttering & Jobbing
ASK FOR THE SUNDAY NOTICE.
"COOPER HEADS" REPAIRED!
May 1, 1863-68.

BACON'S BURNER.
Is a New Coal Oil Lamp,
To be used without chimneys—a good thing, and very cheap, by CARLI & CO.

NEW GOODS.
Our stock of Dry Goods, Shoes and Millinery Goods is now complete. We have on hand an excellent stock of

GROCERIES.
We have the best BLACK and WHITE TEA, Real Old Government JAVA COFFEE, No. 1 MACKEREL, SPICES, &c. Also a large lot of CLOTHING, to all of which we invite inspection of choice in want, assuring them that we will sell them a good article at a low price.

May 26, 1863. **LEVY & DANIELS.**

FOR SALE.
The undivided three-fourths of the property known as Johnson, McLean & Co's Mill—situated on Lake St. Croix, in the City of Stillwater.

For particulars enquire of
PETER BERKEY, St. Paul,
or Wm. M. McCLELLY, Stillwater.
Dated March 3, 1863. 35-3m.

Saddlery Hardware and Tools.
For sale cheap for Cash, by
Kesslen & Rinn.

COAL OIL.
Best quality, at 45 cents per gallon.
CARLI & CO.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
NAPKINS.
We have on hand a large supply of Table Cloths, Table Damask and Napkins, which we sell at 50 per cent. below the market price.

6,000 Bushels Plastering Hair.
For sale, at wholesale or retail, by
Kesslen & Rinn.

PICTURES! PICTURES!
MRS. J. A. PERKINS
Would respectfully announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity that she is now prepared to take Ambrotypes, Matineotypes and Lino-types of the finest kind and at very low prices. Call and examine for yourselves.
Mover's Building Chestnut St. Stillwater.
April 28, 1863-6m

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1863, by the Probate Court in and for the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of John Columbus, late of said county, deceased, will on the 11th day of June, 1863, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of John Goppus, in the town of Vasa, Washington county, Minnesota, offer for sale at public auction, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said John Columbus, deceased, to-wit:

Lot No. 1 in block number 1.
Lots Nos. 2 & 3 (with Improvements thereon) in block No. 1.
Lots Nos. 4 7 8 9 10 12 14 in block No. 1.
Lots Nos. 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 in block No. 10.
Lots Nos. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 in block No. 12.
All of blocks Nos. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 13 14, all in Columbus' plat of Vasa, Washington county, Minnesota, as the same was surveyed and platted by J. D. Carleton, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Washington.

Terms of sale cash on delivery of deed.
WILLIAM WILLIM, Executor.
Stillwater, May 18, 1863. 36-41

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REUBEN COLE, Mortgagee.
CORMAN & STICKNEY, Attys for Mortgagee.
Dated at Stillwater, May 18th, 1863.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 16, 1863

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

As we expect in a few weeks to enter the Governor's service, a settlement of all outstanding accounts with the MESSENGER OFFICE is absolutely indispensable. SETTLEMENT MUST BE MADE AT ONCE. Those at a distance must remit immediately. The Messenger will continue as heretofore, but outstanding accounts must be adjusted at once. This call is imperative.

The News.

During the past week no important news has been received from the armies. The situation upon the Rappahannock, in Tennessee and at Vicksburg remains unchanged. Grant is closely besieging the latter place and reinforcements are being hurried forward to his support. Various and conflicting reports have been in circulation relative to the movements of Gen. Johnson, but whether he has a large army ready to attack Grant in the rear, or is spending his time in making speeches to keep together a few disorganized troops remains to be developed. The siege of Fort Hudson is progressing and it is not now generally believed that Banks has met with any serious reverses.

The reported death of Gen. Sherman is contradicted, and it is thought he will recover.

In the political world the news is of a more interesting character. The Democracy of Ohio assembled at Columbus on the 11th inst. to the number of 40,000 or 50,000 and is reported as one of the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in Ohio. Vallandigham was nominated by acclamation for Governor, Ex-Senator Pugh for Lieutenant Governor, and Judge Van Trump for Supreme Judge. Speeches were made by Pugh, S. S. Cox, Sam Medary, Thurman and others.

The Herald says Gen. Butler will be brought out by the war Democrats for the Governorship of Massachusetts. If he consents to run, Republicans will probably endorse him, and Gov. Andrew will set aside.

Open and violent resistance to the enrollment under the conscription law has occurred in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In the latter State an enrolling officer and an assistant have been shot. In Southern Illinois Copperheads have been given practical illustration of their ferocious purposes. On the night of the 10th inst. one John Starks, belonging to the 18th Illinois while at home on a furlough, six miles from Carbondale, Ill., was shot by secession sympathizers, in his own house. They called him to come out, and while adjusting his clothes to comply, he was shot through an open door. Several balls entered his body, and he expired almost immediately. Another Union man named Emerson, died the same night, in the same neighborhood, from wounds received three days before. There is a complete reign of terror in Williamson county, and if Union men are not sustained they will be driven from the county. The arrest of the leaders by the military authorities has exasperated the secessionists, and the release of the leaders has emboldened them. Affairs have reached a crisis in that locality.

The whole number of vessels captured or destroyed by the blockading fleet up to June 1, is eight hundred and fifty-five.

Reliable news of the occupation of Puebla reached Havana by the British mail steamer Trent. The reported furious attack on Tetumehacan and the consequent capture of the city, is untrue. The city was surrendered by the Mexican defenders, being without food or ammunition, having eaten even the artillery mules and cavalry horses. Ortega, on the 16th, offered to surrender on condition that his soldiers be allowed to carry their banners and the officers their side arms, and all to march to the city of Mexico, and to report to the Supreme Government. This was granted, except the latter, Forey ordering them to march to Orizaba, and there await in inactivity the close of the war.

THE LATEST.

The N. Y. Times of the 15th says editorially that Lee's army, 90,000 strong, was on this side of the Rappahannock, marching northward, and Gen. Hooker's army was hastening forward to prevent the rebel advance.

Forces of rebels are also said to be in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The President has issued a proclamation calling for 100,000 men from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Western Virginia to serve for one year. There is no change in affairs at Vicksburg.

Ripe strawberries are appearing plentifully on our prairies, and Young America is beginning to luxuriate after the style of his own heart.—*Shakespeare Argus.*

Sincerity.

D. A. Mahoney is the Editor of the Dubuque Herald and claims to be the chief apostle of the Democracy of Iowa. He was once Democratic candidate for Congress and was badly beaten—but he first became famous or rather infamous by his determined and unscrupulous opposition to the war policy of the government. After suffering this brilliant traitor to run at large only too long by order of the government he was finally arrested and confined for a short time in Fort Warren. Thus he received at the same time the crown and the license of a martyr. Henceforth the immaculate Mahoney has bent all his energies and regardless of expense has devoted ink and paper in unlimited quantities in giving forth the most fearful denunciations against "arbitrary arrests" and "political bastilles." The columns of a moderate sized paper published six times a week not affording sufficient space for him to pour forth his holy indignation, the saintly Mahoney has published a book which contains the quintessence of all his holy horror of the crime of arresting traitors whose only crime is exciting the brutish instincts of their followers to mob violence and the destruction of life and property without a warrant issued in due form of law. For this awful crime of sacrificing a form in order to save human life, this same true Mahoney, the saint, apostle and martyr denounces the President, the officers of our army from the highest to the lowest, in fact none but an infidel or a heathen could believe that the said Mahoney had not long since placed his supreme affections upon the law so much that the disregard of one of its minutest forms by friends or foes would be attended with the most excruciating pain to his law-loving conscience. But hear him. He now speaks to the Democracy of Ohio and speaks as one having authority. He says:

"There is one way for the people of Ohio to bring the abductor of Mr. Vallandigham to terms. If they should enter half a dozen Federal offices and hold them as hostages for the safety of Mr. Vallandigham, the latter would not be sent South in a hurry. When the people determine that their rights shall be respected, they will be. The Democracy of Iowa expect their fellow Democrats of Ohio to do their duty and are ready to assist them, if assistance be needed."

The German in Hooker's Battle.

The N. Y. Times of a recent date says:—"We sympathize thoroughly with the feeling manifested by our German-born citizens against the attempts to make our German soldiers responsible for the failure of Gen. Hooker's operations at Chancellorsville. In our opinion nothing can be more unjust."

We are confident of this for two reasons:

First, as we understand the formation of the lines, the unprepared Eleventh corps was not in fault at all. It was run out on the extreme right into the air, to use a military term; that is to say with out natural supports or reserve columns. When Jackson's superior force suddenly precipitated itself upon its flank and rear from an unexpected direction, it was barely possible for the Eleventh to maintain its ground. It was a mistake error to have pushed the corps in that manner. Who is responsible for it we do not say, but certainly not the rank and file.

Second, a point which is more conclusive yet, not more than one third of the Eleventh were German soldiers. This fact we have from an American staff officer belonging to the corps who cannot be mistaken. Moreover the German privates, mostly under Gen. Schurz, as our correspondent has since stated, were not the division which first gave way. To use his own language, "the division of Gen. Schurz occupied the second place in the line, and did not give way until another division had run over it, through it and had broken it." Gen. Schurz himself has stated the same fact over his official signature, and it is corroborated by all testimony.

We say therefore that whether the position of the corps was tenable or not, the German corps are not responsible for its having been so suddenly abandoned to the enemy.

We greatly regret to see a disposition in certain quarters to make an invidious distinction against our German soldiers. Political motives we suppose are at the bottom of it, but whether so or not, it is entirely undesired.

From that earnest day when the Germans of St. Louis rallied under the flag of Lyon and Blair to strike that blow which so effectually crushed the secession conspiracy in Missouri, no soldiers have been truer to the flag.

East and West the Germans have contributed to the volunteer army their full quota in proportion to their numbers. A considerable part of them started with considerable advantage over the native soldiers in military knowledge and discipline—having in their fatherland gone through with the three or five years' service required by law on general conscription. The London Times has habitually spoken of them as it has of the Irish sol-

diers, as mere adventurers enlisting for excitement, or mercenaries enlisting for pay. Such language becomes that which sympathizing sheet, but it disgraces any American who pretends to the least loyalty.

These soldiers have served their country on the same terms, with as high hopes, and we verily believe, with as unselfish an impulse as any Americans who have fought under the flag; and we have yet to be convinced that they have not shown equal bravery in the field.

The Alabama.

Messrs. Croshaw and Co., of London, announce in the journals the total destruction by the Alabama, of the American ships Nora and Louisa Hatch with their cargoes. The crews were landed on the island of Fernando Noronha, a Brazilian penal settlement. The vessels were bound from England to the East Indies, and both cargoes were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. It was also announced that the cargo of the Charles Hill, also destroyed by the Alabama was likewise property of British subjects. Loud calls were being made upon the British government to take action in the matter.

WHOSE OX IS GORED NOW?

To the Editor of the London Times:—Sir:—We have this moment received advice of the total destruction of the American ships Nora and Louisa Hatch, together with their cargoes, while on the passage hence to the East Indies, having been set on fire by direction of Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, who also announced the crews to be landed on the island of Fernando Noronha. Both cargoes were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. Capt. Semmes therefore no longer respects British property. Does not this constitute interference with the trade of this country, and her possessions demand the immediate attention of our Government?

Reply Yours,
GEORGE CROSHAW & CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The official canvass of the votes cast for Members of Congress in this State shows the following result:

1st District, Joel Easman, (Rep.) 11,576; Daniel Marcy, 12,650.
2nd District, Edward H. Rollins, (Rep.) 10,365; John H. Gorge, 9,901.
3rd District, Jas. W. Patterson, (Rep.) 10,947; William Barnes, 10,571.

In the whole State the Republicans have a majority of 682.

The Senate stands 8 Republicans, 3 Democrats, and 1 no choice. The Republican candidate will be elected by the Legislature.

A Minnesota Boy writing from the army in Tennessee, says, A Miss Garret was called upon by a band of guerrillas one day, who rode up to the gate and inquired if she had any fine arms about the premises. She promptly replied that she had two nice revolvers, but that they wouldn't get them. We will see, said they, as one moved forward to open the gate. She drew back a step, seized a revolver in each hand, and reappeared at the door, raised and leveled it at the advanced man, and in a firm tone of voice said, "There are no male members of the house to defend it, but the man who dare enter this enclosure on a hostile mission does so at the future of his life!" They hesitated a moment, drew back and rode off without the revolvers.

Vallandigham is the guest of the rebel General Bragg. The rebel papers are in ecstasies over him and predict that he will undoubtedly be elected Governor of Ohio this fall. They say that all he will have to do will be to run the blockade to the West Indies, and thence make his appeals to the "Democracy" who will rally to his standard and sweep the Administration from power, when the Confederacy will be established forever on the ruins of the old Union.

Maj. Nelson, Assistant Provost Marshal for this State, gives notice that he shall enforce the law against the wearing of soldiers' clothes by civilians.

We paid a flying visit to the Winnebago Agency on Tuesday last, and there learned that many of the most eligible claims upon settlement had already been taken. We noticed settlers busily engaged in breaking land and planting their crops, while others, just arrived, were on the search for suitable locations. Some of the settlers have brought large drives of cattle, and some have sheep. Settlers are already striking off in the direction of Cobb and Maple rivers, where is located some of the choicest land in the State. The houses of the half-breeds are generally occupied by white families. This tract of land has always been noted for its beauty, but now that the former occupants have left and it has become the abode of white men, it looks more lovely than ever.—*Record.*

We wish to state one fact only. This owner of those colts, and the father of those children has never been into that school-house to inquire after the comfort, health or mental food dealt out daily to his offspring. The latter part of the summer we chanced to ask, "Who teaches your school?" His reply was "Who he did not know, he believed her name was Parker, but he had no time to look after school matters."—*American Agriculturist.*

An old angler says that no one by conversing with a fish merely, ever succeeded in drawing him out.

A hungry man no doubt wishes himself a horse when he has not for a long time had a bit in his mouth.

Providence says that while rage is so scarce in the United States, it is a pity we can't capture a whole rebel army.

Emancipation in the Dutch Colonies.

The Netherlands Royal Gazette publishes the text of the law of August 8th, 1862, for the abolition of slavery in the colony of Surinam, which differs only in some unimportant particulars from that for the islands. It is a comprehensive enactment in five chapters and thirty-nine articles declaring the general principles of emancipation, fixing the compensation to be paid, and method of ascertaining it, prescribing a term of surveillance or term of guardianship of the slave by the state, determining their obligations and privileges with respect to labor and support, and closing with certain stipulations for their welfare and improvement.

This law by its first article enacts that slavery in the Colony of Surinam shall be abolished from and after the 1st day of July, 1863, and the principles on which it is based are enunciated in the three following articles, as follows: That compensation shall be given the owners of slaves, that the guardianship of the state shall continue for not more than ten years, and that the colonization of Surinam by free laborers shall be encouraged by premiums during the next five years, the total of which is not to exceed one million of guilders, about four hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The wisdom of the latter provision is in striking contrast to the improvident and stupid prejudice which seeks to banish from this country three million of its laborers at a moment when they were never more necessary to its industry and are just discovered to be no small part of its military strength.

The compensation to the owners is fixed at three hundred guilders, equal to one hundred and twenty-six dollars, for each slave without distinction as to age or sex, but there is a considerable number of cases specified in which nothing will be paid.

Provisions for the payment and precautions against fictitious claims are fully and carefully laid down.

In respect to guardianship, it is wisely enacted that its duties shall be performed by paid officers who shall not be connected with the administration of the colonies, nor shall they have any interest in any enterprise in Surinam.

We commend this judicious stipulation to the regard of our Government as a commentary on the system put in force by Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and by Gen. Grant in the Upper Mississippi Valley, which in effect hands over the emancipated negroes of those regions to the speculating losses of abandoned cotton plantations.

The care to be exercised by the State is liberally and humanely set forth in the article which declares that:

"The surveillance of the State is for the protection of the emancipated, and with a view to instruct them in family and private life; to prevent idleness, to regulate labor, and also to promote secular instruction; further, to prescribe the manner of aiding the indigent, and to make provision for nursing the sick, and in general, to take whatever measures may be requisite in behalf of the emancipated negroes or for the preservation of public order."

The Governor is authorized to discharge from surveillance those who may distinguish themselves by their morality and diligence, and they thereupon come into the enjoyment of the full rights of citizenship.

Labor is made obligatory upon the freedmen, and they may either enter into contracts with planters and other employers, or failing that shall be employed by Government at fixed wages. Negroes not formerly employed on plantations may have a license for the practice of any calling, profession or trade for which they are capable.

A working day is legally fixed at eight hours of labor in the field, and ten hours in buildings, and a working year at three hundred working days. Religious and secular instruction is to be encouraged and as much as possible supported by the state.

There are other humane and just provisions which, as well as those above cited, are evidences that the government of the Netherlands in decreasing the emancipation of slavery in its American colonies has been guided by far other considerations than merely economic interest or political expediency, or even military necessities. It recognizes the necessity and duty of a paternal care over a wronged race, and while it insures them freed-men aims to secure to them all its blessings, and to root out the degrading influences entailed upon them by long years of servitude.

We are not yet so far advanced with our own experiment with our own emancipated slaves that we may not profitably observe the method adopted in Surinam.

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The Ohio Political Aspect.

CINCINNATI, June 12.

The Union men are perfectly enthusiastic over the Democratic State nomination, while the better class of Democrats are disgusted with the nominations and the platform. The Democratic leaders have not the slightest hope of electing the ticket, even without the soldiers' vote, but they say the honor of the party is involved, and they must stand by their leader if he does not get ten thousand votes.

John Brough seems to be the prominent candidate of the Union men for Governor, and his chances of a nomination seem certain.

A letter to the Commercial dated Columbus, June 11, is of interest and as follows:

All day Wednesday as the delegation came pouring in, you hear the same thing in a thousand forms—always the same. "We'll take up the exiled martyr to the faith; we will crown him with the highest sanction of a great party that four fifths of the time has ruled State and country; we'll bear him from the exile of court-martial to the chair of Governor of Ohio and Commander-in-Chief of the State militia if we can; if we can't we'll at least roll up the votes of the party in solid column for him by tens of thousands—we'll make his cause our cause, and a part of the voters of the State will definitely take their stand by Vallandigham's side, and then we'll see if they want to try their hand at sending half the population beyond the lines!"

In short, the convention means debate to the General Government and the Administration—the defiance of a large, well organized, well disciplined party snarling under the auspices of Toryism, and determined not to bear the title without deserving it. It means not only a condemnation of the whole policy of arbitrary arrests, but a declaration of masses, who, when thoroughly aroused, might do what they then, no longer submit to these arrests.

This voice, however, comes from the rank and file, not so freely from the leaders.

For once the voting machines of the old Democratic organization, who used to wait till the man came round to tell them to vote for, have taken the bit in their teeth and are dragging their leaders along after them. It is true that the wisest heads have been trying to stave off the excited accession sympathizer by inducing Gen. McClellan to give up the nomination; and it is also true that they were sadly vexed at being informed by Democratic candidates that he could not sympathize with the views with which he understood their convention was to be governed.

These men were wise in their generation. They wanted to nominate a candidate whom they could elect, and above all they wanted to avoid cutting their own throats, by committing themselves unmistakably and irrevocably to a peace candidate on a peace platform. The delegation came up on nominating the exile martyr, and manipulations will be the work of the day.

"What a number of corpses this convention will make among the Democratic leaders," said a far-seeing Democratic official to me as we shook hands. "The voters of course don't die—a had record don't hurt them—but alas for the peace leaders! I saw where this thing was going to come out, and I positively refused to have anything to do with the convention." Wise legislator! But few of your fellows are as prudent as you!

"The Democracy is mad," said a well known leader who happened to sit near me at dinner, and from whom the truth came out as the wisest went in: "The Democracy is mad, mad, mad, never saw so many corpses collected together before in all my life." Ah, unconscious initiator of Fetigue. The same thing was said not so very long ago in reference to precisely the same course in—*Charles I.*

It was perfectly evident that the nomination was forced. There was a strong undercurrent against it in almost every county, but to use the phrase of the convention-packing trade, the delegates were "bought."

From the Western Reserve particularly there came earnest remonstrances. "Of course we'll support him if he's nominated; we always vote for the regular candidate, but what you want to put up a man you can't elect for? And besides what's the use of incurring unnecessary odium by nominating an unpopular man?"

"Oh, don't all you Yankee Democrats anyhow," burst in a genuine old hard-shell whose ancestors must have hailed from Pennsylvania or the Fatherland, "if I had my way, I'd set on the whole of that Reserve of yours onto a State by themselves."

"But," interposed an uneasy gentleman with a wholesome recollection of constituents who had been galled into voting for him by the most solemn protestations that he had nothing to do with Vallandigham or that set, and abhorred them almost as much as he did the abolitionists, "but won't this be a pretty bad record for most of the party to make?"

"What's the matter with the record? Don't you believe in State Rights? And ain't you in favor of the war stoppin'?" What the—(emphatic substantive) is the matter with you? I'll bet a hundred to you're one of the Durey Tod Democrats—(emphatic adjective) renegade you!"

"State Rights," and "this 'ere war's stoppin'" were indeed significant phrases. Posted in the walls, in the hotels, restaurants and shop windows were hand-bills headed in striking capitals, "STATE RIGHTS AND PEACE HEAD-QUARTERS," which were announced as being located in a public hall in the business part of the city, where good

speakers would be in attendance, and where all good Democrats were exhorted to come for the sake of the cause.

Nobody seemed to be troubled about the awkward fact that the man they proposed to elect Governor was in the midst of the rebellion, and possibly at that particular time a guest of Jeff. Davis himself.

"How will you get Vallandigham back here if you do nominate him?" asked a good-natured Republican of his Tory neighbor.

"Straight across the bridge at Niagara falls," he exclaimed with clenched fist and flashing eye, and a fierceness of manner that bespoke something more, in a man of his caliber, than mere frothy words. "Once elect Vallandigham, and the people of Ohio will see to it that their Governor elect is inaugurated; and woe be to that man, be he President or General, who dares begin resistance to such a mandate from the people's voice. Gov. Seymour will see to it that he meet no obstacles on New York soil; and when he reaches the Ohio border, we'll see who then dare molest the Governor elect of the Empire State of the West."

"Where is he now?"

"Either on his way to England or seeking a steamer to take him direct to Quebec."

There is no humbug about the crowd.

A Vast Enterprise Proposed by Women.

The "Women's Loyal National League," recently organized in this city, at a meeting held by them at the Cooper Institute, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved: That for the present this League will concentrate all its efforts upon the single object of procuring to be signed by one million women and upward, and of preparing for presentation to Congress within the first week of its next session, a petition in the following words, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, Women of the United States above the age of 18 years, do earnestly pray that your honorable body will pass at the earliest practicable day, an act empowering all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

Resolved: That in furtherance of the above object the Executive Committee of this League be instructed to cause to be prepared and stereotyped a pamphlet not exceeding four printed octavo pages, briefly and plainly setting forth the importance of such a movement at this juncture—a copy of said pamphlet to be placed in the hands of each person who may undertake to procure signatures to the above petition, and for such further distribution as may be ordered by the Committee.

The women of the League have shown practical wisdom in restricting their efforts to one object, the most important, perhaps, which any society can aim at, and great courage in undertaking to do what, so far as we remember, has never been done in the world before, namely, to obtain one million of names to a petition. If they succeed, the moral influence on Congress ought, and cannot fail, to be great. The passage by the next Congress of an act of general emancipation would do more than any other one thing for the suppression of the rebellion.

As things now stand, with slaves declared free in eight States of the Union, with two more States (Virginia and Louisiana) partly free and partly slave, and with the border States still slave, we have a state of affairs resulting in interminable confusion, and which, in the very nature of the case cannot continue to exist. Congress may find a way out of such confusion by an act of compensated emancipation, with the consent of these States and parts of States. God speed the circulation of the women's petition!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

L. A. W.

The noblest prerogative of civilization is obedience to law. It is the condition upon which life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness depends, and by which they are assured. In countries where old experience has ripened law into measurable perfection, where hard necessity and the exigencies of peril and trial have taught what ought to be blazoned on statute books; where foreign wars, home rebellions, outside attacks and inside treason have helped not only to teach, but originate and perfect the necessary ordinances and statutes to meet every occasion of need, no trouble can properly arise. But in countries where no such experience has obtained, and where no such laws exist—when the exigency comes, and the life of the nation is at stake, grave and serious questions suggest themselves as to the duty of the nation, and especially of those upon whom the people have devolved the duty, not only of executing the laws, but of defending the life and honor of the nation. Glancing at our past history, signal instances present themselves as guides.

Glancing at our past history, signal instances present themselves as guides. The good sense of the people, or of those in authority, may dictate. Looking at the state of our country in the time of our great revolution, and carefully inquiring to what extent law aided in that grand and holy uprising, we are not embarrassed to find a full and satisfactory answer. When Andrew Jackson found himself at one time in Florida, at another in New Orleans, and was confronted by the ministers of the law, urging what was asserted to be law, and insisting upon enforcing ordinances even though the life of the nation paid the forfeit; history not yet musty, nor yet so old or foreign as to base its value as a teacher, set forth with no doubtful distinctness its pregnant lessons. When law proved powerless in California, to protect life and property, the people became a law unto themselves, and their experiences, and the result of their efforts speak trumpet tongued, and are full of warning counsel and advice.

When our Southern cousins began to entertain themselves, first by spreading through the columns of their leading pa-

pers the poison of their treason, when their conventions began to gather, and one after another not only proclaimed the right of secession, but took the initiatory steps to practice and assume it; and when at the last they commenced gathering their forces about poor beleaguered Sumter, cast up banks, dig ditches, run lines of circumvallation, load and point their columbiads, the venerable gentleman that sat in the seat of Government failed to find any need of Government him to take the necessary measures for prevention, and to-day, because of that halting inactivity, one-third of the states are in open rebellion, hundreds of human lives, the best and bravest of the land, have been sacrificed, the land is filled with mourning and sadness, a thousand millions of debt weights its leaders paralyze on the land, and men's hearts fail them for fear.

General Burnside is called to take the command of the army of Kentucky, and is expected to relieve that State of guerrilla robbers and landed rebels, and also to advance on Eastern Tennessee, and if possible, extend the same aid there. Arrived at Cincinnati, he finds his hands tied and his feet chained. North of the Ohio the virus of the rebellion, in some way, has been spread far and wide, and the time and efforts he hoped to have given to subduing the enemy in his proper field, is compelled to be exhausted amongst a people who ought to be his best assistance, instead of his worst embarrassment. He finds a large section of country where deserters from the army are harbored and protected—where murders are perpetrated weekly by foes of the government, and where large companies are gathering at county seats or less important places, to drill and practice, preparatory to defeating the conscription act, and to do other and more irreparable injury to the cause of the Union. On investigation, it turns out that, all this evil of things is plainly traceable to the treasonable utterances of a vile and incendiary sheet, whose daily outpourings are more effective for evil than all the other malign influences in all the land together, and thereupon he issues his order for its suppression. What is the result? The answer comes up from every diabolical throat and every traitor tongue—law, law, law, where's the law? We suggest this to the grave and serious consideration of the government and of the people, and beg to ask whether we, too, are to wait until the enemy have beleaguered our cities, and we, too, are to wake up, when all is late, to find that under the forms of our law and behind its shield and buckler, our life has been periled beyond all possible hope of salvation.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

Extra Quality Cheap for Cash.

FREDERICK STERNACKER has a kiln of

NEW BRICKS

on San Fish Lake, in Holcombe's Addition for sale.

40-2w.

EXPRESS LINE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

1863 1863

General Express Forwarded Between all Points.

East, West, North and South.

EACH EXPRESS IS SENT ON A FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER TRAIN AND ACCOMPANIED BY A TRUSTY MESSENGER PROVIDED WITH IRON RATES FOR SECURITY OF VALUABLES.

The unequalled facilities and great extent of the routes of this established Company, enables them to transport with the greatest safety and speed.

Coln, Bank Bills, Jewelry, Valuable Packages.

And packages of all kinds, as well as merchandise.

AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

All losses and damages promptly adjusted.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention given to the collection of NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS, and BILLS OF PURCHASE sent with goods to be collected on delivery.

Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery of the same, should be marked L. O. D., and amount marked on Package or Box.

Extension of Territory.

This Company, have recently extended their lines, and established offices at all points on the Upper Mississippi, including Winona, Waukegan, Red Wing, Prescott, and St. Paul, connecting with Burbank & Co.'s Express to all the principal points in the interior of Minnesota, also for Crow Wing, Bemidji, and the British Possessions.

Offices have also been established on the St. Croix River, at Hudson and Stillwater. On the St. Peter's River at St. Peter, Mankato, and Fairbault.

On the Chippewa River, at Eau Claire. They have also extended their lines westward in Iowa, and established offices at Iowa Falls, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

Connections are made in New York with Wells Fargo & Co., for California, Oregon, &c.

At Toronto, with British and American Express for Montreal, Quebec, Portland, and all parts of the old country.

At St. Joseph, by overland Mail Company, or Pike's Peak, California, &c.

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORREES, Prop'r.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, for one insertion, each additional, 10 cents.	10
One-fourth column, 10 insertions, 15 cents.	15
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One column, 10 insertions, 25 cents.	25
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Business cards, 10 insertions, 10 cents.	10
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Business cards, 10 insertions, 25 cents.	25
Business cards, 10 insertions, 30 cents.	30

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered by a written or verbal notice. They shall be entered out and payment exacted accordingly. The advertiser will be charged for each change or alteration ordered. Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. K. REINER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

STILLWATER, MINN.

June 23, 1863.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Holcomb's new stone building.

ing, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Greene's block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Greene's block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN, AND STICKNEY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Office in the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CLAM AGENTS.

Office in the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We will pay particular attention to the prosecution of soldiers' claims for pensions, back pay and bounties before the department at Washington.

A. S. STICKNEY.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law.

Office in Holcomb's block, Stillwater, Minn.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcomb's block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MUZZEY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Greene's block, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vanderhoof, Dickerson & Co.

The Plate Warehouse.

Nos. 109 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago. Weigh out of level.

No Check Rolls. All friction received on balls. 52-17

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Lumber Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

123 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between KATIE A. DARLING and CHAR. SCHEFFER, under the firm name of DARLING & SCHEFFER, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES SCHEFFER, J. E. THOMPSON and CHARLES SCHEFFER, under the firm name of SCHEFFER & THOMPSON.

KATIE A. DARLING, CHARLES SCHEFFER.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

J. E. THOMPSON, HOWARD THOMPSON, CHAR. SCHEFFER.

Exchange Banking & Collection.

OFFICES OF

THOMPSON BROS., St. Paul, Minn.

SCHAEFFER & THOMPSON, Stillwater, Minn.

(Successors to Darling & Scheffer).

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Uncurrent Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

Is prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing.

Jan. 21, 1862-4

O. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.

DENTIST

Office on Third Street, east building West of the Post Office.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each month, Dr. De Montreville will be at the Sawyer House, and attend to any dental operations required.

Jan. 12, 1863

The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - June 20, 1863.

The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—SERRA TARY STATION, TO THE SOLDIERS.

The First English Meeting in favor of the South.

Although the upper class of English society, together with a majority of the Parliament and majority of the political press, have been from the beginning of the war anything but friendly to our cause, yet thus far no great popular demonstration in favor of the South has taken place. Hundreds of meetings, especially of working men, have been held, to express the warmest sympathy with the emancipation policy of the Federal Government, and the North. Every large city of England has had its meeting of this kind, and some of them, according to the unanimous testimony of the English press, have been among the largest gatherings that England has seen for many years. The sympathizers with the rebellion, however, numerous they may be, seem to lack the necessary enthusiasm to get up any respectable meeting.

At length we hear of the first great meeting in favor of recognizing the rebel confederacy. It was held at Sheffield, according to the estimate of the London Times, by about 10,000 persons, and was addressed by Mr. Roebuck, Member of Parliament from Sheffield, and well known as the most violent champion of the rebel cause in the House of Commons. Although the anti-slavery party was strongly represented, and frequently interrupted Mr. Roebuck, a majority of the meeting do not share his views and passed resolutions in favor of a speedy recognition of the independence of the South.

There were no new arguments in the speech of Mr. Roebuck. The stale remark that President Lincoln is not an anti-slavery man, because he declared freedom for the slaves in the second States only, can leave but little doubt as to the want of honesty of the speaker. It has been so often explained in the English meetings that the President has not the power to free the slaves in the non-seceded States that the war is in those in rebellion, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Roebuck is in ignorance upon the subject.

Another proof of the dishonesty of the speaker is his persistence in charging the North with the pro-slavery sentiments of the Democratic party. He uses against the North as far as it is in favor of prosecuting the war for a restoration of the Union, the arguments that are resorted to by the peace party among us, and yet he does not hesitate to charge the North with the sentiments which belong exclusively to the pro-slavery democracy and especially the Copperheads. Can this be ignorance?

As to the rest, it is noteworthy, that Mr. Roebuck, like all the English champions of the rebels, is persistent in declaring that he hates slavery. He only denies that the crushing of the rebellion will be of any avail to the slave. Nothing could prove more conclusively the unanimity of English, and we may say of European sentiment on this point. The more, in the progress of the war, we can do for ameliorating the condition of the negroes, and for securing their freedom, the more we shall wrest the weapons from the hands of the champions of the rebels, and the larger will be the number of Englishmen and Europeans whom we add to the number of our friends and supporters.

Many of the working people who were present at the Sheffield meeting showed in a marked way their dissent from Mr. Roebuck's views. They not only interrupted him frequently, but they assured him that an execution of his policy would lead to a civil war in England. The English mechanics are almost universally persuaded that the war between the North and South is also a war between free labor and slave labor, and in such a question they have the deepest interest.

—N. Y. Tribune.

Six companies of the Seventh regiment were paid on Friday last, each receiving four months' pay. The boys did not forget their friends at home, and on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning \$15,211 were deposited in the express office in this place to be sent to different parts of the State. A large amount was also sent by mail. —Monkton Record.

"Amintah, who is Cupid?"

"One of the boys. He is said to be as blind as a bat; but if he is blind he'll do travel. He found his way into Aunt Nan's affections, and I wouldn't have thought any critter could have worked his way into such narrow arrangements with eyes open.

A Chicago man, who had not been out of the city for years, fainted away in the pure air of Rock Prairie. He was only resuscitated by putting a dead fish to his nose, when he slowly revived, exclaiming, "That's good, it smells like home."

Why is a lady who has bought a cable cap at half price, like an officer who is absent on leave? Because she's got her furlough.

Grant and his Generals.

GENERAL GRANT.

First in rank, as well as notoriety, we have Major General U. S. Grant—formerly known as Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, United States Grant, Uncle Sam Grant, and "Unconditional Surrender" Grant; the same whose "move on the enemy's works" at Fort Donnellon has become national property, and the same man under whose lead our armies have split the Confederacy in two, and wrung from their grasp all the greater portion of the Mississippi Valley.

Almost at any time one can see a small, but compactly-built man of about forty-five walking through the camps. He moves with his shoulders thrown a little forward of the perpendicular, his left hand thrust into the pocket of his pantaloons, an unlighted cigar in his mouth, his eyes thrown straight forward, which, from the haze of abstraction that veils them, and a countenance drawn into furrows of thought, would seem to indicate that he is intensely preoccupied.

The soldiers observe him coming, and rising to their feet, gather on each side of the way to see him pass—they do not salute him, they only watch him curiously with a certain sort of familiar reverence.

His abstract air is not so great while he thus moves along as to prevent his seeing everything without apparently looking at it; you will see this in the fact that whenever dense the crowd is which you stand, if you are an acquaintance, his eye will for an instant rest on yours with a glance of recollection, and with it a glance of recognition.

A plain blue suit, without scarf, sword or trappings of any sort, save the double-breasted, shoulder-strapped, an indifferently good Kossuth hat with the top battered in close to his head; tall beard, with a shade between light and sandy, a square face whose lines and contour indicate extreme endurance and determination, complete the external appearance of this small man, as one sees him passing along, turning and chewing restlessly the end of his cigar.

His countenance in rest has the rigid immobility of cast-iron; and while this indicates the tenacity of a bull dog, one finds only in his gray eyes the smiles and other evidences of the possession of those softer traits seen upon the lips and over the entire faces of ordinary mortals.

On horseback he loses all the awkwardness which distinguishes him as he moves about on foot. Erect and graceful he seems a portion of his steed, without which the full effect would be incomplete.

He held in early days the reputation of being the best and most fearless rider in the Academy, and he seems to have lost none of his excellence in this particular.

Along with the body-guard of General Grant rides his son Fred, a stout lad of twelve summers. He endures all the marches, follows his father under fire, with all the hardihood of 22 old soldier; and, in short, a chip of the old block.

Of Gen. Grant's life and interesting things—he has been so long before the public that all can judge for themselves. The South calls his successes luck; we of the West believe that he owes them mostly to the possession of a cautious, unflinching, and invincible endurance, perseverance and determination.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Almost the exact opposite in every feature of our taciturn, unassuming chief of Major General Sherman.

Tall, loosely built, narrow chest, sandy hair, light gray eyes, gray beard, necessarily in every direction, smiling mouth and rapid utterance, he forms a character as opposite Grant's, as Zenith is to Nadir.

Grant goes about like a piece of marble endowed with just sufficient vitality for purposes of locomotion, while Sherman, whether walking, talking or laughing, walks, talks and laughs all over Gen. Grant's soul is crushed over with rigidity—Sherman bursts out at every pore, every agitation of his inner man produces a corresponding agitation of physical machine. Soul and body seem attuned in such harmony that a chord struck upon the former communicates its (vibrant) life to the latter.

Socially he is a pleasant man, affable to his inferiors and engaging to his equals, with a mood that changes with the rapidity of a barometer in the twinkling of an eye.

With an utterance rapid almost to incoherence, he at one instant is relating some laughable incident, at the next unfolding the details of some masterly plan and the next hurling force imprecations upon the head of some offender.

Grant has the courage and endurance in abundance—like him he will ride into a storm of bullets and sit there and watch and order as unconcerned as if the air was filled with wisps instead of hissing messengers of death.

Of his ability there is in the army but one opinion, and that is that among the ablest men that this war has produced, he is entitled to no second rank. His ability is not confined to any specialty; he is equally at home whether drilling a company or division, inspecting a quartermaster's accounts, arranging the details of a battle, making an advance or ordering a retreat; in short he seems to be, and is, familiar not only with the practical details of war, but with the principles which underlie this most difficult and comprehensive art.

GENERAL STEELE.

Next to Sherman, not in rank but experience and ability, comes Major General Fred Steele, who, like Grant and Sherman, originated in that much quarreled about institution, West Point.

Were I attempting a philosophical examination of these gentlemen, instead of a superficial portrayal of a few external, I could get along with Gen. Steele much more easily.

Like a Geneva watch he presents but little surface—his merit, the fine machinery and exquisite balance, are all within. A small and well-knit man of thirty-eight, with a hand delicate and white as a lady's, light complexion, only preserved from effeminacy by a flowing beard, eyes of a light blue, and a full, compact forehead, dress, rich, elegant, with a little velvet about the cuffs and collar, always free from dust and as clean as if just stepped out of a dress parade at his Alma Mater, West Point.

These are the outward peculiarities of Gen. Steele. Without ever being over-dressed, he is, I think, the best dressed and best mounted man in this army.

The prevailing trait is quietness—a gentlemanly sort of repose—which he carries with him, undisturbed whether doing the honors of the table to his friends, or directing the movements of a storming party amidst the roar of the fiercest of battles.

Few soldiers among volunteers love, but all respect him; as a strict, unyielding disciplinarian, he frequently excites their dislike, but his unflinching calmness when surrounded by the surging tide of battle, his pre-eminence skill when guiding their movements, and the lightning-like rapidity with which he adapts himself to the new combinations created in the most desperate and sudden changes of the war, have won the highest respect of all his troops.

He chats with you unconcernedly up to the very moment he enters a battle, and the instant it is over resumes his sociable and courteous manner.

Permit me first to remark, however, that you have a little the advantage of me, in that you already know my name.

"Monsieur will please know me as Eugene St. Menard."

Did we ever meet before?

"It is Monsieur that has now become the question," replied the Frenchman, with a peculiar smile and a kind of formal bow, half dignified, half polite, as if he would have said the questions were so to come from his side.

Somewhat I felt a trifle vexed and nettled at the look and tone, and remarked a little coldly:

"I take it for granted that one has the same right to interrogate as the other has."

The features of the stranger grew grave as one who feels a little annoyed, and his reply was impressive without being exactly stern.

"If Monsieur will be kind enough to waive his right in this instance, it will save us both time and trouble."

I scarcely knew why—perhaps something in the look and manner—but the idea now suddenly occurred to me that I was speaking to a man in authority, and I said:

"Proceed, Monsieur."

"Thank you, Monsieur. You are an Englishman?"

"I am."

"You are distinctly related to the Earl of Malvern?"

"So distinctly that his lordship could never get near enough to know our family."

I replied pleasantly, not a little surprised that a French stranger should know so much about me, and wondering all the while to what results his questions would lead.

"You were an only child?"

"Yes."

"Your parents are dead?"

"Yes."

"You were left a small inheritance which you have already converted into money and brought with you thinking it not unlikely that you might take a fancy to settle on the continent?"

"All true, Monsieur, but your intimate knowledge of me and my private affairs astonishes me."

"Let that pass. The family of his lordship, the Earl of Malvern, has been unfortunate—no near of kin remains to him."

"Two prodigal sons of a deceased sister are the nearest I believe."

"They are both dead, Monsieur."

"Dead," exclaimed I with a start, for this was news to me.

"One died of heart disease in Germany—the other was stabbed to death in Rome."

"Are you sure?"

"Certainly."

"Good heavens! this astonishes me still more. I had not heard of this before."

"I know it."

"It seems to me you know everything," said I with wonder.

Monsieur St. Menard smiled, and continued:

"You are now the heir presumptive, Monsieur."

"If what you tell me is true, I am."

"I am almost startled at the thought of being so near to an earldom—for the present lord was old and feeble, and might drop off at any moment."

"Do you know who is next in kin after yourself? I inquired my strange interrogator."

"I think I have heard it is one William Byerly."

"Right. Do you know him?"

"Something by report."

"Personally?"

"No."

"Did report speak favorably of this man?"

"I am sorry to say it did not."

"From whom you heard do you think him honest?"

"I do not."

"As you alone now stand between him and an earldom, after the death of the present lord, would you consider your life safe in his hands?"

"Before I answer that question, will you permit me to ask you some two or three?"

"Law is the baby of the good citizen—the rock of the bad one."

The Petite of an Earldom.

I arrived in Paris a perfect stranger, and took lodgings at Maurice's famous English Hotel. Having been shown to my apartment, I made some change in my toilet and went out for a short stroll in that great and magnificent city—the heart, as it were, of the world. I had some letters of introduction, but as I had not yet presented them, I believed myself wholly unknown to a living soul in that city—except, it may be, the officers who had read my passport at the gates, and the clerk who saw me register my name; and that either should have fired in his memory was something which my modesty had not permitted me to believe.

Judge of my surprise, therefore, when I had gone but a few steps from Maurice's toward the beautiful palace gardens nearly opposite, to hear myself addressed thus:

"Will Monsieur Henry Neville have the kindness to answer me a few important questions?"

I turned to the speaker and saw at a glance he was a total stranger to me—that I had never to my knowledge looked upon his face before.

He was a middle-aged man of rather prepossessing appearance, with gray hair, eye-brows and moustache, and was dressed as a plain citizen.

"I will do myself the pleasure to oblige you," I said in a polite and courteous tone.

"Permit me first to remark, however, that you have a little the advantage of me, in that you already know my name."

"Monsieur will please know me as Eugene St. Menard."

Did we ever meet before?

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"Two prodigal sons of a deceased sister are the nearest I believe."

"They are both dead, Monsieur."

"Dead," exclaimed I with a start, for this was news to me.

"One died of heart disease in Germany—the other was stabbed to death in Rome."

"Are you sure?"

"Certainly."

"Good heavens! this astonishes me still more. I had not heard of this before."

"I know it."

"It seems to me you know everything," said I with wonder.

Monsieur St. Menard smiled, and continued:

"You are now the heir presumptive, Monsieur."

"If what you tell me is true, I am."

"I am almost startled at the thought of being so near to an earldom—for the present lord was old and feeble, and might drop off at any moment."

"Do you know who is next in kin after yourself? I inquired my strange interrogator."

"I think I have heard it is one William Byerly."

"Right. Do you know him?"

"Something by report."

"Personally?"

"No."

"Did report speak favorably of this man?"

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

A Final Call.

Being down in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all outstanding accounts with the Messenger Office should be adjusted at once. A. B. Stickney, Proprietor, will conduct the editorial and financial business of the office for three years or until the war, and in full satisfaction of all accounts. If this call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to to enforce collection.

Mr. A. B. Stickney, an old attorney of the office, will have charge of the mechanical department of the office, and no interruption will result from my absence, which is hoped, will only be temporary.

A. J. VAN VORLES.

THE NEWS.

The situation of our armies in the East affords still an ample ground for conjecture. It seems certain, however, that Pennsylvania is more scared than hurt. The main body of Lee's army was still in Virginia, where it is not unlikely the army may prefer to remain, if not attacked, to secure the noble harvest now ripening in that region.

The number of Lee's forces is variously estimated at from 20,000 to upward of 90,000.

The rebel cavalry have made raids into Pennsylvania, and a gentleman who left Hagerstown, on the 19th, reports it permanently occupied by about 3,000 troops, mainly from North Carolina, under Gen. Rhodes.

The forces that have gone into Pennsylvania are bringing away large numbers of horses and mules, a few cattle, and large numbers of negroes, who, they alleged, had run away from their masters in Virginia and Washington counties, Maryland.

Those belonging about Hagerstown were being returned to their rebel owners, and those said to be from Virginia were sent back under guard. Horses and other property taken from citizens of Maryland have been returned to them, and every effort has been made to make their stealing as little offensive as possible.

The militia of Pennsylvania promptly responded to the call of Gov. Curtin to repel the invasion.

The Harrisburg Union of the 19th says there are now about 5,000 troops in Camp Curtin, and the number is constantly increasing.

Shrewd observers express the opinion that Lee has no design of invading Pennsylvania and Maryland, but intends to move in force into Ohio. Rosecrans and Burnside are said to have been warned of this.

Hawker's army at last accounts occupied the vicinity of Ball Run and Centerville, and it is stated that the rebels evidently had no disposition to give him battle there.

From Fortress Monroe we have the intelligence that Gov. Wise and his entire force have fled from the Peninsula, and sought shelter on the "other side of the Chickahominy." Gen. Gordon's division, which was in the advance, entered New Kent C. H. on the 15th, when the enemy made a most hasty retreat to the Chickahominy.

The latest from Vicksburg reports the siege progressing favorably.

The Democratic convention met at Harrisburg on the 17th and nominated Geo. Woodward for Governor, and Walter Lowrey Judge of the Supreme Court.

On the same day a Union convention met at Columbus, Ohio, and nominated John Brough for Governor, and Chas. Anderson for Lieut. Governor. The nominations are said to be strong ones, that are "bound to carry."

Brough is an old Democrat who has been retired from politics for the last twenty years. Anderson is a brother of the Major of Fort Sumpter notoriety. We'll bet on that nomination.

The Chicago Tribune of the 19th says: The infamous Copperhead envelope that polluted Springfield with its utterances of treason on Wednesday shamelessly resolved.

"That the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution," &c.

They also propose in the same series of resolutions, "a national convention to settle on terms of peace."

Our dispatches say that on the same day in which those home traitors were in session a dispatch was received by Gov. Yates from Washington, asking him how many troops Illinois could immediately furnish, to prepare to repel invasion of the border.

There was one redeeming circumstance, however, which, as we believe in giving the devil his due, we gladly publish:

Forty-seven thousand dollars were raised by contribution for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

A young man in Hartford has invented a writing machine, which is operated by only six keys, the permutations of which produce all the letters of the alphabet, in the form of printed letters.

It is easily operated, and is so small that it can be carried in one's pocket.

The Mayor of London is said to receive a salary of \$40,000.

Our State Election.

Enough has already transpired to show that the coming full elections will be of more than usual national significance. The issues are already made. The democracy of three great States have met in mass meetings and unanimously resolved—"that the further prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution and the Government," and they "are in favor of peace upon the basis of a dissolution of the Union." A second issue is foreshadowed in the following resolution:

"That in the exercise of the right to disagree with the Federal executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st day of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be null and void."

Stripped of all verbiage the issues are:

1. Shall this war cease—the Government acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy—or accepting such terms of union as traitors may choose to dictate.

2. Shall the proclamation of emancipation be rendered null and void, thus repudiating to perpetual slavery three millions of free men, involving the necessity of returning to our old profession of negro catching for our Southern masters?

We think it high time that Union men are arranging to resist the terrible onset which their enemies are preparing. Let not the loyal people of Minnesota flatter themselves that they will not have to meet the hordes of Copperheadism.

They should organize, nominating conventions should be called immediately, so that every soldier may have an opportunity to vote.

But four months intervene before the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November, which is little enough time to make the nominations and secure the full soldiers' vote, scattered as they will be from the Red River of the North to the Red River of the South, and from the Tennessee to the Potomac. We call upon those who have the matter in charge to see to it as they would shun the responsibility of this being turned over to the interests of the Copperheads.

Vicksburg Defences Manned by Negroes.

A letter from near Vicksburg to the Cincinnati Gazette says the rebels have gangs of negroes chained together to perform the labor on the defenses, for they can neither spear the soldiers nor permit the negroes to run at large.

Our camps are peopled with negroes who joined us on the march from Jackson to Vicksburg, whence they came on passes issued by the commandant, and who assert that their fellows in the city would be glad to escape into our lines if they could.

Negroes have been seen on their work leading their guns from which our sharpshooters had driven their regular gunners, and it is evident that the negro is still an element of strength in the rebel army.

Minneapolis and Cedar Valley R. R.

A new company has been formed to complete the above road. It has deposited \$50,000 with a trustee for the old road, and it is expected that the work will be commenced within a week. In all probability the road will be completed from Minneapolis to Owatonna during the next year. So says the St. Paul Press.

The St. Paul Press says, Shallower and shallower grows the channel day by day, and new sand bars never seen before, make their appearance ever and anon. The river at this point fell five inches since Tuesday night. It is now lower than it has ever been since St. Paul was settled. There is only fifteen inches on Mendota Bar, and twenty inches on Hastings. Cattle wade across the river above and below the city every day. Still it falls. The heavens afford us no relief. A few drops of rain fell yesterday, but those soaking rains we have been looking for come not.

William B. Astor, who was blessed with a rich father but is cursed with dyspepsia, is probably the richest man in the world, since his property is wholly at his disposal, while that of the Rothschilds, Belmoyers and other wealthy European families is held in trust under laws of descent for many members of a family. Mr. Astor pays taxes on \$1,000,000 worth of personal property, and his real property is supposed to be worth \$60,000,000. He is now over sixty years old.

We find the following in a special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Murfreesboro:

Wm. M. Woodbury, 2d Minnesota regiment, sentenced to be dismissed from the service for insubordination and disloyalty, has had his sentence commuted to the loss of three months' pay.

St. Paul. A large owned by parties in St. Paul, containing about 3,000 bushels of wheat, was sunk at Prescott a few days ago.

The President on Arbitrary Arrests.

The reply of the President to the resolutions of the public meeting held at Albany, says, the President, against arbitrary arrests, has no doubt been generally received. He holds substantially the idea put forth by the New York Times, and also that expressed by Senator Doolittle in his late speech in Chicago.

He holds to the view that arbitrary arrests are not justified by the requirements of public safety, which necessity may reach outside of the actual military lines, as well as be imperative inside.

Philadelpia has not responded. Meanwhile the enemy is six miles this side of Chambersburg, advancing rapidly. Our capital is threatened, and may be disgraced by its fall.

While the men who should be driving the outlaws from our soil are quibbling about the probable term of service for six months.

It never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency. You all know this by what has happened.

When the militia was called out last autumn, our trusted Gov. Curtin was not deceived. Trust it again now.

I will accept men without reference to a six months' term.

If you do not wish to hear the ignominy of shirking from the defense of your State, come forward at once.

Close your places of business, and apply your hearts to the work.

Come in such organizations as you can form.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

Sharp Letter from Gov. Curtin to the People of Philadelphia.

Harrisburg, June 15. To the People of Philadelphia:

For nearly a week past, it has been publicly known that the rebels were about to enter Pennsylvania.

On the 12th an urgent call was made on people to raise a Department of the State militia for the defense of the State.

The President, under proclamation from the State, the militia were called out.

Philadelpia has not responded. Meanwhile the enemy is six miles this side of Chambersburg, advancing rapidly. Our capital is threatened, and may be disgraced by its fall.

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Come in such organizations as you can form.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

Letter from Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, June 15. To the People of Philadelphia:

The President calls for 100,000 men for a term not exceeding six months. All men so raised will be credited to the draft.

Gen. Lee's army is approaching in force, and we must have men immediately to check him.

Can you not raise a force at once? The men are to be equipped and paid by the United States.

A. G. CURTIN.

Proclamation of Gov. Bradford of Maryland.

Baltimore, June 16.—Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Baltimore and people of Maryland to rally to defend their soil from invasion.

As there is no organized militia force in the State he announces he will fill up on the recent enrollment for draft, but he hopes there is patriotic sufficient among the people to raise the force needed from volunteers enlisting.

The Governor urges immediate action.

Action of City Council of Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 16.—There is no later news from the Potomac.

The city council convened at 12 o'clock last night, and met this morning to decide ways and means to co-operate with the Governor of the State and General in raising the department to drive the city portion of the 10,000 men now called for to repel invasion.

Acknowledgment of a Gift by the Government.

THOMPSON, December, June 2. DEAR Sir.—I received a letter today enclosing the check of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, on Jay Cooke & Co., of Washington, for the six hundred and sixty dollars which the writer offers to the United States as a slight token of his appreciation of the value of the Government, and as a personal contribution and without any other return than the satisfaction of doing his duty toward its success against the rebellion.

The letter is signed, "A War Democrat," and I have no doubt whatever to the real name of the writer. The designation, however, is sufficient. It marks him as one of that great multitude of Democrats who believe that Democracy is best proved by assisting those temporarily entrusted with the administration of affairs in their efforts to sustain democratic institutions and popular government against the attempt to establish a slaveholding oligarchy on the ruins of the American Union.

Among such Democrats a man may be proud to enroll himself.

The contribution of a War Democrat of Philadelphia is placed in the Treasury. May the acts of such patriots at home, and the heroic deeds of our brave soldiers and sailors on land and sea, inspire in all exercising public functions the liveliest sense of obligation to exercise every faculty and every energy for the speediest possible termination of the war by the most economical and most vigorous employment of all the vast resources of men and money so liberally furnished by a generous and patriotic people.

Very truly, S. P. CHASE, Sec. of Treas.

Jay Cooke, Esq., Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Minnesota Aboard.

We find the following in the Sioux City Register:

The steamer West Wind passed up on Monday for the new Indian Reservation, having on board about 1,000 Minnesota Indians.

The Florence passed down the same day, having deposited her cargo of Indians at the site of their future homes. The lands selected for the Indians are on the north side of the Missouri river, about 80 miles north-west of Fort Randall. This is within very convenient distance of the frontier settlements, and a large military force will be necessary to secure immunity to the people against the hostilities of these unfriendly Indians.

A deserter from Charleston who was on the rebel ram Chioara, reports that the rebels attempted to explode a huge torpedo in the main ship channel at Charleston, when the frigate Ironclad was over it, but it failed to explode.

"Look out for paint," as the girl said when the fellow went to kiss her.

Progress of Emancipation Sentiment in Missouri.

From the St. Louis News.

The observer of events for the past few months in Missouri, will have noted a very marked change in public sentiment upon the subject of emancipation.

The old emancipationist of a few months ago is now the bold, outspoken advocate of the cause, while the pro-slavery man of the same period has actually broken the shackles that surrounded him on the subject and is now stepping out into the sunlight of reason.

We see evidences of this in various sections of the State; in the proceedings of public meetings; in the recent election to fill vacancies in the State Convention; in the meetings being held calling upon certain members to reflect the present views of their constituents or resign; and in the tone of the public journals of the rural districts.

With such a state of feeling, we cannot but admit that we have reached a culminating point in Missouri on the subject of slavery, and that the institution has a much shorter race to run in the State than gradual emancipationists would be ready to concede only a few short months ago.

Indeed gradual is no longer the representative word in the lexicon of Missouri emancipationists, whatever it may have been a few months ago. It expresses the idea of a period too indefinite, and seems to look to the consummation of a work already begun in the minds of the people and which they are not disposed to be toiling over for another generation.

These conclusions have been reached in our mind by closely observing the shadows which it is said coming events cast before them, and which are lengthening and deepening over slavery in Missouri.

The perpetrationists cannot but concede their correctness, and hence we find that some of them are ready to ground arms, put their houses in order and prepare for the new order of things hastening upon them.

Emancipation, speedily and effectually, is what the people have settled down upon, and should a remote period be fixed upon by the Convention, the ordinance will be but a dead letter, as all laws are not sanctioned by the people of the State.

In observing the progress of emancipation sentiment in the rural districts, we have watched with some interest the course of the country press, and there is scarcely a line paper in the interior that has not given in its adhesion or is silently consenting to emancipation, and that speedily.

We have conversed, too, within the past few weeks, with some of the largest slaveholders in the State, and find them radically changed in opinion, even since the sitting of the Legislature. They have yielded to the inexorable logic of events and are prepared for a change of our labor system—some even preferring action now, and the introduction of the apprentice system by which they can retain the labor of the blacks rather than endanger the cause of emancipation by prolonging the period of deportation.

Such is the drifting of public sentiment in the interior of Missouri on the subject of emancipation—such its progress with the masses.

In keeping too, with this progress, as we have stated, do we find the public press of the country, and as an appropriate appendix to our reflections, we annex such extracts as we glean from the journals lying before us as we write.

The Louisiana (Mo.) Journal, published in the sawdust county of Pike, says:

The election to fill vacant seats in the old State Convention shows a decided change in the public sentiment on the slavery question, no one, we suppose, will deny.

The Journal continues in a lengthy article on the subject:

It will not do for the Convention to postpone the legislative action upon the subject of emancipation, for that body would undoubtedly fritter away its legal existence and still leave the question where it began. The question ought to have an effectual and final quietus now, and the people will undoubtedly hold each individual member of the Convention responsible for such a result.

Even the Paris Mercury, so long pro-slavery, now says:

The question of emancipation will doubtless be the leading measure that will engage the attention of the Convention, and while the great mass of our people have always been opposed to its agitation, yet a combination of circumstances has forced it upon them, and it has to be met.

The Franklin County News notices the change of public sentiment in that county, and says:

The opinion seems to be gaining that emancipation is the antidote for all our woes. That when immediate emancipation is decreed, peace will return to the State. Surely no sacrifice can be too great to secure the desired boon.

These extracts are from journals which have been strongly pro-slavery, but have yielded to the pressure of public sentiment and are prepared to assist in inaugurating the new system of labor contemplated in the change.

We shall continue to give the views of papers from the interior as we receive them.

Ten thousand bales of cotton from Bombay arrived at Liverpool in one day last month.

The silver question continues to agitate the people of Canada. In Montreal a public meeting called by the mayor has been held to consider the matter.

A recent tobacco fair in Louisville, Kentucky, Ballard county tobacco commanded the first premium, and was sold at the enormous figure of \$150 per 100 pounds—the highest price paid for tobacco at any fair ever given in that city.

A chalk mine has been found in Washington county, Nebraska—the first native deposit discovered in America.

Liability of British Subjects to Compulsory Military Service.

J. Edward Wilkins, British Consul residing at St. Louis, who is now in Wisconsin on official business, furnishes the following statement of the liability of British subjects to compulsory military service in the United States:

First.—No claim is made by the United States government on any foreigner who has not declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, with exceptions hereafter referred to.

Second.—All residents of Congressional districts must comply with the regulations prescribing the mode and time of enrollment, those existing. After they have done this those who wish to claim exemption on the ground of their alienage should have no time in furnishing such evidence of their claim to exemption as may be required by the United States authorities. During the recent draft for the militia, numerous cases have occurred where foreigners have been subjected to much embarrassment and have given much unnecessary trouble to United States authorities by not claiming their exemption at the proper time and in the proper manner.

Third.—Those British subjects who have exercised the right of suffrage in any of the States of the United States, and who are desirous of establishing a claim to exemption, can, if occasion requires, resort to the American law courts for the purpose of establishing such claim.

Though still British subjects, it is possible that this voluntary act of theirs may under certain circumstances render them liable to duty.

Fourth.—Children of British subjects who have simply declared their intention at some future time to become citizens of the United States, are not claimed as citizens.

Fifth.—The position of the children of British subjects who have not become naturalized American citizens, is as follows:

1. Those born in this country are liable to duty.

2. Those born in British dominions whose parents have not become naturalized, and who have not themselves done any act to alter their condition, are exempt.

Sixth.—The children of British subjects whose parents have become naturalized, are embraced in three classes:

1. Those not in the United States at the completion of the naturalization papers of their parents, do not appear to be claimed by the United States government.

2. Those in the United States at that period are to be considered American citizens, until they attain the age of 21 years.

3. As such who have attained the age of 21, I must request an exact statement of the circumstances of each case, should my advice be required.

These British subjects who wish to claim exemption should ascertain what evidence is required by the United States in their district to establish their right to exemption. In cases where consular certificates are admitted as evidence, it will be granted by me on compliance with the instructions herein inclosed. It must be recollected, however, that in any instance where that has been granted under mistaken facts or otherwise, the holder is clearly liable to duty, and the possession of such consular certificate will not exempt. Moreover, it is desirable that British subjects, before making application to their Consuls, should exhaust all measures afforded them by the United States authorities for obtaining exemption.

Vallandigham made the most patriotic speech of his life as he was passed into the rebel lines. Death-bed repentances are reckoned uncertain.

SAVYER HOUSE.

Corner of Myrtle and Second Streets, Stillwater, - - - Minnesota. A. & L. LOWELL, Proprietors.

This House has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout, is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the North-west, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest market offerings, and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant.

CARRIAGES WILL BE IN WAITING to convey guests to and from the house.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of

SUMMER RESORT.

ALL KINDS OF FISH, and the prairies and surrounding forests.

ABOUND WITH GAME, desirable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 20 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width.

A good bait, stocked with the choicest fish, attached to the house.

TERMS AS LOW

as at any other

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

June, 1863. 41.

NEW SALOON.

The undersigned has just opened a new Saloon, under the office of the

S. A. N. Y. E. R. HOUSE, where all the choicest liquors, cigars, &c. can always be found. From my long experience in catering to the wants of an appreciative public, I feel authorized in warranting entire satisfaction.

All my old friends and customers, strangers and others, are invited to give me a call—feeling assured that you will call again.

JOHN GIERMET, Stillwater, June 22, 1863. 411f.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN ROBERT AND JACKSON. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GOOD STABLES and careful hostlers in attendance. 41.

AN UNDENIABLE FACT.

LEVY & DANIELS have the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS IN THE ST. CROIX VALLEY.

And they are selling at prices that will satisfy the most economical. They have recently made reductions in the prices of many of their goods, and advise all to call before purchasing elsewhere. Their stock of Dress Goods embraces the following styles:

Berger, Berger-Anglaise, Mosambique, Zulu, De Laine, Alpaca, Black and colored Silks, Lawn, Worsted, Muslin, and Calicoes in great variety. Also on hand, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Stripes, Flannels, Hosiery, Pantalon, Stuffs, Vending, Embroidered Collars, Linen and silk Handkerchiefs, Dress trimmings, Thread Edges, Superior Irish Linen, Lawn, Lawn, Lawn, all kinds of white muslin. If want the worth of your money, call at

Food and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Dr. J. N. Van Slyke has retired from the editorial management of the Hudson North Star.

We call attention to the advertisement of the North-Western Express Company. D. W. Armstrong & Co. are their agents in this city.

The President has pardoned William W. Bain, convicted at the October term of the United States District Court for Minnesota of counterfeiting coin, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a period of five years.

Lieut. Edward A. Clapp of Hudson, was killed at the recent battle at Port Hudson, La. Mr. Clapp was formerly the law partner of Allan Dawson Esq., and was well known by many of our citizens. At the time of his death he was a member of Gen. Sherman's staff.

C. A. Winslow of Taylor Falls, 1st Lieutenant company C, (Capt. Bart) 1st Minnesota, has resigned. Captains Cutler, Curtis, Hall, Williston and Libby, of the same regiment, have tendered their resignations. That of Capt. Cutler has been accepted.

Domestic Economy.—No housekeeper or cook is fully prepared to enter successfully upon her culinary duties without having the *Chemical Saleratus* on hand. It relieves the mind of much of the care and anxiety experienced by a skillful cook. For sale by most merchants and grocers.

Fourth of July Ball.—There will be a party at the Sawyer House in this city on Friday evening, July 3, under the auspices of its proprietors, Messrs. A. & J. Lowell. Wagner's band will be in attendance, and we can assure the party-going public that nothing will be wanting to make it a complete success.

The Sawyer, under the management of the Messrs. Lowell, has become truly a first-class hotel. They have put it in complete order, and purchased costly new furniture throughout. We refer our readers to their advertisement in another column.

Married.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Nathaniel West, Jr., at the Second Presbyterian Church, Mr. Edward S. Dodge and Miss Martha J. Borden, all of Brooklyn.—N. Y. Times.

[Mr. Dodge, who was formerly a resident of this city, is now with his excellent lady, spending a few days with his numerous friends in this place. We are glad to welcome him once more to our city, and congratulate him upon his happy escape from bachelorhood to a higher state of civilization. Mr. Dodge is connected with the extensive steam printing house of Dodge & Grattan, 84 John street.]

From the Taylor Falls Monitor.

—In our last issue we noticed the breaking up of the U. S. Receiver's office at St. Croix Falls, Wis., on the 10th inst. We have since learned from Mr. Reynolds, Receiver, that about fifty land warrants were taken from the office, and not exceeding one hundred dollars in money from his pocket book and safe. Two persons have been apprehended and committed. They are bound over to the full term of Court.

An arrest of a person was since made for the breaking up of the same office again on the 12th inst. The person was acquitted on the evidence of the plaintiff, finding therein no just cause for his apprehension and arrest. We understand the articles supposed to have been taken from the last occasion, have since been found where they had been placed by the Receiver himself, whose memory failed to serve him. The person arrested has commenced suit against the Receiver for damages.

Close of the School Land Sales.

From the St. Paul Press.

Hon. Chas. Melvill returned last evening from Manitoba, where he held the last sales of school lands on Saturday.

The sales this season have been a great success, and reflect credit on the management of Auditor Melvill. More land could have been sold readily if it had been advertised. We understand that there will be another sale next October and November.

The following is a resume of the entire sale which has just closed:

AMOUNT OF SALE.
Washington County.....\$12,689.25
Hennepin.....1,118.95
Ramsey.....13,900.00
Dakota.....21,505.75
Goodhue.....7,330.00
Wabasha.....4,220.00
Winona.....6,302.00
Fillmore.....4,232.50
Olmescent.....28,127.50
Dodge.....8,825.00
Rice.....2,350.00
Scott.....14,274.95
Carter.....7,746.95
Le Sueur.....8,720.00
Blue Earth.....9,218.95
.....\$153,208.58

—The annual interest of \$153,208.58 at 7 per cent. is \$10,624.60 which will be divided annually between the several school districts of the State in proportion to the number of scholars. This sale therefore will give to this city about \$130 yearly. Our proportion of the income from the sales last fall is \$115—making a total yearly income to this district of \$245 from the sale of school land now made.

EXPRESS LINE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

1863 - - - - - 1863

General Express Forwarders Between all Points.

East, West, North and South.

Each Express is sent on a first-class passenger train, and accompanied by a trustworthy messenger provided with iron safes for security of valuables.

The unequalled facilities and great extent of the routes of this established company, enables them to transport with the greatest safety and speed.

Coin, Bank Bill, Jewelry, Valuable Packages.

And packages of all kinds, as well as merchandise.

AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

All losses and damages promptly adjusted.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention given to the collection of NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS, and BILLS OF PURCHASE sent with goods to all the principal points in the interior of Minnesota; also for Crow Wing, Pembina, and the British Possessions.

Offices have also been established on the St. Croix River, at Hudson and Stillwater.

On the Chippewa River, at Eau Claire.

They have also extended their lines westward in Iowa, and established offices at Iowa Falls, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

Connections are made in New York with Wells, Fargo & Co., for California, Oregon, &c.

At Toronto, with British and American Express for Montreal, Quebec, Portland, and all points in the country.

At St. Joseph, by overland Mail Company, or Pike's Peak, R. G. & Co.

JAS. C. F. RGO, Sup't.

1561 PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE, 1863.

FOR MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, & ALL PORTS EAST.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

MAKING SURE CONNECTIONS.

Ample time being allowed on the river to ensure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

THE SPLENDID FIRST CLASS STEAMERS MILWAUKEE.

WAR EAGLE, ITasca.

Unequalled in Elegance, Speed and Comfort by any other line.

Leave Prescott Daily, about 11 P. M.

Making direct connection with Express trains at Milwaukee at 3.30 P. M., and Chicago 5.30 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the east.

The change from Steamers to Cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast earlier than on land.

Can be secured by any other route.

Magnificent Palace Cars!

With Patent Ventilators and Dusters,

rendering the Cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

THROUGH FROM PRAIRIE DU CHIEN TO MILWAUKEE WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!

Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as by any of the other routes, and make fewer changes.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

H. D. CUTLER, Agent, at Post Office, Stillwater.

Something You've all got to Have.

Tin Ware, Copper Pumps, Lead Pipe, Wheel Hubs.

KNIVES AND FORKS, CRUTCH LATING TOOLS.

And various other articles too numerous to even attempt to mention.

Cook Stoves and Pipe—They are all right.

W. M. M. CAPRON, AT HIS OLD STAND.

On Chestnut street, Stillwater, keeps all the above and many other useful articles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Roofing, Guttering & Jobbing.

INSURANCE COLUMN.

Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$1,400,000.

Fire and Marine Navigation Insurance.

CITY FIRE Insurance Co., HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$335,022.96

EQUITABLE Life Ins. Society, 21 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PURELY MUTUAL.

ETNA Life Ins. Comp'y HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$261,058.57.

Insurances on both the Stock and Mutual plan.

MURDOCK BROS., AGENTS, STILLWATER.

WINTER STOCK OF Groceries & Provisions!!

J. SCHUPP, HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles,

SHRIMP, COFFEE, TEA, FLOUR, RICE, BUTTER, LARD, CANNED FRUIT, NATURAL PRESERVES.

PIE FRUIT, JELLIES, GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CAN AND COVE OYSTERS, &c., &c.

Together with a choice lot of Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Confectionaries, Toys, &c., together with almost every article to be found in a general GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

which will be sold at the lowest possible figure or CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage here before received, he invites his friends to call and Examine his Stock.

Store in Nelson's Building, MAIN STREET.

LIST OF LOTS AND LANDS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FORFEITED TO THE STATE for the unpaid delinquent taxes of 1859 and prior years, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature approved March 11th, 1862, entitled "An act in relation to the redemption of lands forfeited for taxes and interest, and to the sale of the same." Also in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved February 17th, 1863, in relation to the former act.

STILLWATER CITY.

McLean Mathew & Co lots 1 2 3 30 73.15

Gordon & Lewis lots 1 2 3 30 73.15

Black & Smith assignee Co 2 3 24 21.83

Green & Hyatt lots 1 2 3 30 73.15

Greene A Co 1 2 3 30 73.15

Harris Albert (estate of) 4 7 16 127.48

Landen John 2 1 3 10 12 44 14.29

McDonald Richard 3 10 16 13.83

Metzler Michael 4 7 16 127.48

Meyer X 4 7 16 127.48

Rhodes Dr J C 9 40 3.99

Register Samuel 12 32 29 65.84

Richard Henry 12 32 29 65.84

Robert H 12 32 29 65.84

McClure & Mardeck 2 4 19

 Ellis Henry 3 5 58 || Franklin Charles 8 4 4 58 |
| Sinclair Mrs 3 1 58 |

FULLERTON'S ADD. 10 1 5 7.87

Garrison Aaron 3 6 80

HOLCOMBS ADD. 1 1 49

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, &c.

AND DEALERS IN HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

190 AND 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

T. B. CAMPBELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Men and Boys' Clothing, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

HATS, CAPS & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Dealer in all kinds of MILITARY GOODS, RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS, CLOTHING MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

No. 168 Bernheimer's Block, Third Street, - - St. Paul Minn.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York.)

Will call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF, Macaboy, Fine Virginia, Choice Havana, American, &c., &c.

YELLOW SNUFF, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toot Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toot, Fresh Scotch.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FINE CUT GROWN AND VIRGINIA TOBACCO, WHICH WILL BE FOUND AT A REDUCED QUALITY.

TOBACCO. FINE CUT CURVING, SMOKING, LONG, P. A. L. or plain, 8 240.

Camden, or Sweet, 8 240.

Sweet Broomed Oronoco, 8 240.

No. 1 & 2 1/2 240.

Grand, 8 240.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

ST. P. 1 yr.

GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

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Robert H 12 32 29 65.84

LIST OF LANDS SOLD FOR THE TAXES

of 1860 and containing land sold on the 4th day of June, 1863.

In whose name Description Sec. Town Range Am't due

Jefferson S sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

Bidwell Ira sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

Smith S sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

Hughes F W sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

Wells Martha C sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

Unknown sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

Dalzell J & H C sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

McKenney Henry lot 2 30 31 2.10

Saunders & Lund sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

Foreman T A sec 24 25 28 21 4.61

M. T. Thomas, lots 5 and 6 in block 7, Afton, 43.30.

Wm. M. May, in T. F. & M. A. A. to Stillwater, lots 7 & 8 in block 1, 512.62.

NOTICE is hereby given that the several tracts and parcels of land in the foregoing list contained, having been sold for the taxes due thereon for the year 1860, and remaining unsold, will be conveyed to the purchaser on the 1st day of January, 1864, unless the same be redeemed before that time.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1863.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE, 38 3m County Auditor.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVING been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1860, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county and State of Minnesota, as mortgagee, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I will sell the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: A part of lot number ten (10) in block number twenty-eight (28) of the city of Stillwater, and bounded, beginning on the east side of Main street, forty feet north of the south line of said lot No. ten, (10) thence northwesterly on said street, forty feet to the south line of said lot, thence southwesterly parallel with the south line of said lot, to the lake shore, thence southwesterly parallel with the lake shore, forty feet, thence westerly parallel with the south line of said lot to the place of beginning. Also the south parts of lots four (4) five (5) and six (6) in block number eleven (11) in said city bounded as follows: to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of said lot six (6) running thence easterly on the south line of said lot Nos. four, five and six, to the southeast corner of said lot No. four (4) thence northerly on the line between lots three (3) and four (4) in said block fifty feet, thence westerly parallel with Cherry street to Third street, thence on the east line of Third street to the place of beginning, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washington, in the city of Stillwater, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

REUBEN COLE, Mortgagee.

CORNBUS & STUCKEY, Attys for Mortgagee. Dated at Stillwater, May 15th, 1863.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVING BEEN made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the 24th day of August, 1857, executed by August Groat and Catherine Groat his wife, of the city of Stillwater, then Territory, now State of Minnesota, mortgagee, to secure the payment of one hundred and thirty dollars and interest thereon, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I will sell the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: A part of lot number ten (10) in block number twenty-eight (28) of the city of Stillwater, and bounded, beginning on the east side of Main street, forty feet north of the south line of said lot No. ten, (10) thence northwesterly on said street, forty feet to the south line of said lot, thence southwesterly parallel with the south line of said lot, to the lake shore, thence southwesterly parallel with the lake shore, forty feet, thence westerly parallel with the south line of said lot to the place of beginning. Also the south parts of lots four (4) five (5) and six (6) in block number eleven (11) in said city bounded as follows: to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of said lot six (6) running thence easterly on the south line of said lot Nos. four, five and six, to the southeast corner of said lot No. four (4) thence northerly on the line between lots three (3) and four (4) in said block fifty feet, thence westerly parallel with Cherry street to Third street, thence on the east line of Third street to the place of beginning, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washington, in the city of Stillwater, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

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The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

NUMBER 42.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Prop'r.

Is published to subscribers for TWO DOLLARS per year in advance.

Advertisements are taken at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first week.

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The Messenger.

Saturday, June 27, 1863.

The close grapple and sharp steel of

loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight. —SERRA

TAKES STATION, TO THE SOLDIERS.

President Lincoln on Vallandigham and "Arbitrary Arrests."

A great "Democratic meeting" was

held at Albany on the 16th ult, to de-

nounce the arrest of Vallandigham and

demand his restoration to liberty. Hon.

Erastus Corning, M. C., presided; May-

or Eli Perry was first vice-president; Hon.

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words addressed to a public meeting in

criticism of the course of the administra-

tion, and in condemnation of the mili-

tary orders of the General. Now, if there

be no mistake about this, if this asser-

tion is the truth and the whole truth, if

there was no other reason for his arrest,

then I concede the arrest was wrong;—

but the arrest, as I understand, was made

for a very different reason. Mr. Vallan-

digham avows his hostility to the war on

the part of the Union, and his arrest was

made because he was laboring with some

object to prevent the enlisting of troops,

to encourage desertion from the army,

and leave the rebellion without an ade-

quate force to suppress it. He was not

arrested because he was damaging the

political prospects of the administration

or the personal interests of the Command-

ing General, but because he was endan-

gering the army upon the existence and

vigor of which the life of the nation de-

pends. He was wearing upon the mili-

tary, and this gave the military constitu-

tion jurisdiction to lay hands upon him.

If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging

the military of the country, then his ar-

rest was made on mistake, a fact which

I would be glad to correct on reasonable

and satisfactory evidence.

I understand the meeting adopted res-

olutions in favor of the suppression of

the rebellion by military force and by

armies. Long experience has shown that

armies cannot be maintained unless de-

serters are punished by the severe pen-

alty of death. The case requires, and the

constitution sanctions this punishment.—

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier-

boy who deserts, while I must not touch

a hair of a wily agitator who induces

him to desert? This is none the less in-

jury when effected by getting a father

or brother or friend into a public meet-

ing and there work upon his feelings un-

til he is persuaded to write the soldier-

boy that he is fighting in a bad cause,

and for a wicked administration of a

contemptible Government, too weak to

arrest and punish him if he shall desert.

I think that in such a case to silence

the agitator and save the boy is not only

constitutional but withal a great mercy."

After reviewing the suspension of the

habeas corpus by Gen. Jackson, the Pres-

ident says:

"And yet let me say that in my own

discretion I do not know whether I

would have ordered the arrest of Val-

landigham. While I cannot shift the re-

sponsibility from myself, I hold that, as

a general rule, the commander in the

field is the better judge as to the neces-

sity of a fair appeal to the necessity

in any particular case. Of course I must

practice a general directory and revisory

power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the

opinion of the meeting that the arrest

of Vallandigham will have the effect to

divide and distract those who should be

united in suppressing the rebellion, and

I am especially called on to discharge

Mr. Vallandigham. I regard this as an

absolutely fair appeal to the necessity

of exercising a constitutional power

which I think exists.

In response to such appeal I have

to say that it gave me great pain when

I learned that Mr. V. had been arrested,

and that he was being held in custody

without a fair trial. I have since had

seemed to have been a necessity for

arresting him, and that it will afford

me great pleasure to discharge him as

soon as I can by any means believe the

How the English treat Rebels.

In the just published fourth volume of

Massy's History of England during the

reign of George the Third, we find the

following account of the way in which

Irish rebels were treated by the Eng-

lish Government and its officers:

"In part of the Month of May, 1798, a

company of men, on an autumn night

in the year 1798, patrolling the village of

Delahy, in the county of Wicklow,

Two or three of the party, led by Whol-

laghan, one of their

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. S. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

A Final Call.

Being now in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all outstanding accounts with the Minnesota Office should be paid at once. A. S. STICKNEY, Proprietor. The editorial and financial business of the office for three years or during the war, and is fully authorized to settle all outstanding accounts. If this call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to, to enforce collection.

Mr. A. R. Bessie, an old article of the office, will have charge of the mechanical department of the office, and no interruption will result from his absence, which is hoped, will only be temporary.

THE NEWS.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says Lee's force comprises Ewell's corps of 33,000, Longstreet's of 42,000, Hill's (the rear guard) of 28,000, Stuart's of 18,000, and Jenkins's of 3,000. Richmond is defended by D. H. Hill's corps of 21,000, French's of 17,000, and a heavy brigade under Wise on the York River Railroad. Gen. Coxe has two brigades at Hanover Junction, with 3,600 mounted Texans.

Jackson commands in East Tennessee and has Pickett's force of 10,000, which with the force in Cumberland Gap, he is expected to invade Kentucky.

It is reported and generally believed that Lee's whole force consisting of more than 100,000 men, are north of the Potomac.

The rebel programme, according to a highly intelligent sympathizer just from Western Maryland, is that Hill's forces will occupy Gen. Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army would then move rapidly north, having in the meanwhile supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebels expected to capture Harrisburg almost without opposition, and move at once on Philadelphia.

All the rebel officers have been newly uniformed and equipped, and their advance forces made a very fine appearance.

Ewell told his men to pay liberally for everything, and although the people might turn up their noses at rebel money now, they would soon be glad to get it. The news from Vicksburg is to the 25th inst., and comes through a reliable gentleman.

Gen. Johnston is believed to be mainly employed in preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg.

The expedition sent by Gen. Burnside into Tennessee to destroy the East Tennessee & Va. R. R., struck the railroad at Leno.

It destroyed the road up to Knoxville, made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from above, destroyed the track and started for the Strawberry Plains.

It burned the State Creek bridge, 312 feet long, and the Strawberry Plains bridge, 1,600 feet long, captures three pieces of artillery, 200 boxes of ammunition, over 5,000 prisoners and 1,000 stand of arms.

It destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, saltpetre, one saltpetre works and other stores.

The World says by the arrival of the Creole we have news from New Orleans to the 19th.

The attack upon the rebel works at Port Hudson was principally by Weitzel's and Grover's divisions on the right. Our troops were repulsed with an admitted loss of 700.

Five companies of the Metropolitan Cavalry were captured within a mile and a half of Banks' headquarters.

Our New Orleans correspondence contains interesting details of affairs at Port Hudson.

It is said Gen. Dudley had offered to lead 4,000 men for another assault upon the enemy's works, and that an order had been issued authorizing volunteers from all the regiments for this purpose.

There had been four hundred arrivals of wounded at the St. Charles, and other hotels were filled. All access to the wounded is prohibited.

Gen. Magruder is said to have drawn his troops from the Rio Grande, and gone toward Port Hudson.

The Panic in Pittsburgh—Where Gen. is—The advance of the rebels has developed one fact which has been a mystery to the people for some time, viz: What has become of the gold coin?

Fearing an attack, the bankers and others of Pittsburgh thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express Company delivered in Cleveland on the 15th \$15,000,000 in gold, and on the same day \$7,000,000 more, of which \$6,500,000 was in gold.

Political.

The Republican State Central committee meet at the capital to-morrow to issue a call for a State convention. We do not think the meeting a day too soon, and we hope the convention will be convened at the earliest practicable date. The Legislature was convened in extra session in '62 at an expense to the State of upwards of \$30,000 for the ostensible purpose of giving to the soldiers in the service the right to vote. The law of that session provides for only three sets of commissioners to receive these votes, one set for the Eastern, Middle, and such of the Southern States as lie east of the west line of Virginia, another for the Western and the remaining Southern States, and a third for the State of Minnesota. The law is silent in regard to the manner of taking votes in the Territories west of us—such a contingency probably did not suggest itself at the time to the legislators. After the votes are all taken for which the law provides only a very tedious process, they must be sent by post or delivered by the commissioners personally to the judges of election in the several election districts in which the voters have a residence.

The simple statement of the case proves that time will be necessary to obtain a full soldier's vote. Take for example the district embracing the Western and Southern States. Minnesota soldiers are on the Tennessee, at Vicksburg, and below Port Hudson—with the present facilities what must be the time consumed in traveling from point to point? Add to this the time consumed in the delays incident to the duties of the soldier, and it is very apparent that the canvass cannot be accomplished short of months. We say then let the convention meet at an early day, and let the call be broad enough and patriotic enough for every friend of the government to stand upon, then let every true man put his shoulder to the wheel and the result can not be doubtful.

Important Pension Decision.

The Attorney-General has made the following decision of a very important question under the pension law. He determines that unless the soldier or sailor who dies of wounds received in the service and while in the line of his duty, be in the service at the time of his death, his widow, etc., is not entitled to a pension.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 11, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, relative to the application of Mrs. Amanda Homer for a pension under the Pension act of July 14, 1862.

It seems that Mrs. Homer is the widow of John Homer, some time first assistant engineer in the naval service, that he died on the 8th of July, 1862, by reason of disease contracted while in that service and in the line of duty; but that he was not in the service at the time of his death, as some months since he tendered his resignation, which, on the 19th of November, 1861, was accepted by the commanding officer.

You submit for my opinion these questions: 1. Is Mrs. Homer entitled to a pension? 2. In order to entitle the person named in the second, third, fourth and eleventh sections of the act above named to the benefit of the provisions, it is essential that the officer or other person named in the first or eleventh thereof, should have died in the military or naval service of the United States?

I am compelled to adhere to the opinion expressed in an unofficial letter to you on the 2d ultimo, viz: That the act extends its benefits to the widow, children, dependent mother or orphan sisters (as the case may be) of only those persons named in the first section, who have died subsequently to the 4th of March, 1861, or shall, after the date of the act, die by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty that the person named in the last section are, "any officer, noncommissioned officer, musician or private of the army, including regulars, volunteers or militia, or any officer, warrant or petty officer, musician, seaman or ordinary seaman, fireman, marine clerk or landsman, pilot or other person in the navy or marine corps" and that consequently, unless the person dying by reason of a wound received or disease contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall have been in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States at the time of the death mentioned, at the time of his death his widow, children or other heirs named are not entitled to a pension under the act.

However strong may be the equity of a claim like Mrs. Homer's, it is impossible to overlook the plain fact that Congress has chosen in this act to limit the right of widows and heirs to those cases where the husband, son, father or brother, as the case may be, died in the service. And had it as yet to be done this claim, it is far better that she should seek that relief which Congress can, and I think ought to afford her, than that the law should be strained to reach cases which are not included in its words or intention.

While there may be cases, like this one, in which the families of persons who die, after they have left the service, of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, have a just claim upon the country for relief, it is by no means true that every such case will be of this character, &c.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

T. L. COFFEY, Acting Attorney-General.

Hon. W. T. Crox, Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Capt. McKusick, U. S. Quartermaster, has been ordered to Mankato. Captain Daily will continue as Commissary of Subsistence. So we learn from the

The New Situation.

The Chicago Tribune in an able article on the invasion of the North, uses the following forcible language: New war maps are called for, and this time, from present aspects, campaigns are being studied in, and the rules of strategy being applied to the territory of hostile peaceful States, peaceful because loyal, and yet more peaceful than loyal, when it is Pennsylvania that is in question. We doubt that the shade of Penn. himself, Quaker though he was, can look down with satisfaction upon the figure presented by the State that bears his name, for the rebel invasion, now that it has really come, finds the frightened hibernians of the Key Stone State totally unprepared for the event, and what is still worse, stupidly staring at the calamity as if hoping to avoid it by some other method than fighting.

Other States than Pennsylvania it may be written to their shame that the third year of the war finds their militia unorganized, their communities unprotected, their very loyalty a snail's pace, and their resistance to the progress of the veteran forces of the enemy only book-making and cow-boy fighting.

Perhaps it is a necessary part of the teachings of this war that Northern communities shall see the enemy they have to deal with, and learn from dear experience that the only way out of our present national difficulties is the path hewn by the sword in the hands of a great people, ready to rally round a sharp and decisive struggle for self-preservation.

The mission of our armies has been quite too much a foreign mission. If it must become a home mission to enlist our self-interest, perhaps this is the less on already begun.

It now seems certain that Lee's whole army is in Maryland. It is not best for the people to deceive themselves into an idea that the rebel army is not a large one, probably by far the largest that ever moved north of Richmond.

The rebel leaders have studied this scheme well, and it is a daring one. We do not believe it contemplates any extensive operations in Pennsylvania. It will probably accomplish enough to secure the desired moral effect abroad. It will be unlikely to return from the fat farming regions of Pennsylvania with empty wagon trains. Harrisburg may be burned, Philadelphia threatened, and intermediate points pillaged, but the glittering prize will still be only temporarily left behind and not for an instant forgotten.

The designs of Lee are against Washington and Baltimore, the first as a preliminary to the latter. This must come of the movement of this great army, or the end will be largely disproportionate to the means employed.

The industry of the forgers and the collection of vast army stores are incident to a campaign in which all communication with his own supplies has been insidiously abandoned. Insensibly, because it is the superfluous of insults to Hooker and his army that is paid them by this movement of Lee. He disregards all military precautions, passes into the farthest extremity of military rashness, and in doing so declares his contempt for his foe. Our troops will and must assess dire penalty for that insult, or their name and fame will tarnish in war annals.

The first cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, which produced the first scare, was, it seems, only a feeler. The movement is now begun in earnest. The number of men that the rebels have stacked all at upon this venture, that Bragg is at Richmond, with forces drawn from before Rosecrans, for the defense of that city; that the Southwest is abandoned to its fate, and all the power of the rebellion centered in the mighty venture now embarked in.

If one part of this be true, Rosecrans will soon report on it, for our dispatches say our army is in motion, and no sham picket lines will deceive our army before Murfreesboro.

Such are the aspects presented in our dispatches elsewhere. They are well calculated to awaken grave anxiety. The Government at Washington are prepared for the emergency. Hooker is not idle.

The next few days must bear great tidings from the East. The earnest work of the war is at hand, the gravest hour of the struggle thus far is upon us. Let it arouse a fresh spirit of loyalty in every man. Let every citizen be ready to stand in his own lot for the defense of the Government. Let loyalty be the more intense. We cannot but believe all will be well.

The Port Royal correspondent of the New York Times thus writes in regard to the temporary recall of Gen. Hunter from the command of the Department of the South:—The genuine regret which every man in the department feels at the news of General Hunter's recall to Washington, is slightly tempered by the fact that his successor is Brigadier General Gilmore, their old comrade in arms who conducted with marked ability the wonderful siege experiment which resulted in the reduction of Fort Pulaski.

Whether Gen. Gilmore will ever attempt to bring his engineering skill to bear with crushing weight upon Fort Sumter I am unable to say; but for the present I am informed no movement in that direction is contemplated.

It is more than likely all the white troops will be sent to reinforce General Banks, and the negro army will be entrusted with the protection of the sea islands.

Brigadier General Strong, late Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major, on the staff of Gen. Butler, during the rule of the late at New Orleans, will take command under General Gilmore.

Localities of Interest.

Chambersburg, which is the county seat of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the Conococheague creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley and the Franklin railroads, forty-five miles south-west from Harrisburg, with which place it is connected by railroad. It has a fine court house, a large academy, eight churches and five newspaper offices. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated and populous country. There are manufactories of cotton, wool, paper, flour and iron. The population in 1853 was four thousand five hundred.

Hagerstown, the capital of Washington county, Maryland, is near the west bank of Antietam creek, nine miles from the Potomac river, and eighty-six miles from Baltimore. It is the southern terminus of the Franklin railroad, a well built town and a place of considerable trade. The population is about six thousand. The surrounding country is thickly settled and very productive.

Chambersburg, also on the left bank of the Potomac, is the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and has an extensive trade. It is not surpassed in population by any city in the State except Baltimore. There are several flourishing mills in the vicinity. The population is about eight thousand. It is one hundred and seventy miles distant, and nearly west from Baltimore.

Westminster is the capital of Carroll county, Maryland. It is forty-eight miles north-west from Annapolis, and is situated near the source of the Patuxent river. The Westminster branch railroad connects it with the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. It contains one thousand people.

Williamsburg, Maryland, is a post-village of Washington county, on the Potomac river, nine miles south-west of Hagerstown. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal passes through the place. It contains a bank and numerous stores.

Hancock, Maryland, is situated on the left side of the Potomac, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and is one hundred and twenty-four miles west from Baltimore.

Romney, the capital of Hampshire county, Virginia, lies on the south branch of the Potomac, one hundred and ninety miles north-west of Richmond.

The Negro Soldiers.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a journal always sensible in its opinions and moderate in its expression, has the following remarks on the conduct of the black soldiers: It is not alone over the rebels in arms that the colored troops have won victories. They have conquered the prejudices which two centuries of slavery have wrought into the fiber of our American thought. They have stricken down the fallacy that the black man is fit only for menial service, and has not capacity for progress and improvement. They have shown that ages of degradation and enforced inferiority have not utterly quenched the vital spark of manliness. They have accepted the severest and highest test to which men are accustomed to subject themselves, and they have not been found wanting.

Last but not least they have baffled the insidious thought that their presence would demoralize the white troops with whom they fought as comrades. By these their courage is acknowledged, and little will be heard now of the "nigger" question in the army.

A few hundred black men filling soldiers' graves in behalf of a flag which had its stars for the white man and too often its stripes for the negro, are an unanswerable argument for the chivalrous white race, conscious of its own superiority, may graciously recognize valor wherever it is found.

The Minnesota Red Skins on the Missouri.

The Press of the 26th gives the following in relation to Indian matters: Benjamin Thompson returned on yesterday from a visit to the new Sioux and Winnebago Reservations on the Missouri River.

These reservations adjoin each other, and are about fifty miles south of Fort Pierre.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Hon. C. W. Thompson, arrived there in the latter part of May, when he began to make preparations for the reception of his Indian wards. He had proceeded

with such vigor that in two weeks he had fifty acres plowed, and a saw mill built and running.

The Sioux are quite tractable, and are busily engaged in planting. Major Galbraith, their agent, had arrived and resumed the duties which were so unpleasantly interrupted at Yellow Medicine last fall.

One boat load of the Winnebagoes had also arrived before Mr. Thompson left. He found the rest of the exiles a short distance above St. Joseph, where they were permitted to go ashore.

As stated yesterday, they evinced considerable reluctance to resume their journey, arising from their fear of the Sioux, and it was necessary to use force to get them on board the boat.

He met Mr. Balcombe, the Winnebago agent, on the Missouri near Sioux City, on his way to join his wards.

Mr. Thompson describes the whole valley of the Missouri as suffering severely from drought.

"The Constitution as it is."

A certain portion of the Democracy have endeavored to make amendments for their deficiency in practical patriotism by their assumed devotion to "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

They have illustrated their fidelity to the first branch of this patriotic motto by talking of a Union in which six States should be left out in the cold.

They have lately given, at the Ohio State Convention which nominated Valandigham, a definition of what is meant by "the Constitution as it is."

We refer to the following resolution: That whenever it becomes practical to obtain a convention of all or three-fourths of the States, such convention should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

We do not see that any comment could develop the striking inconsistency between the professions and practice of those who under cover of sounding generalities about the Constitution and Union, are rendering efficient aid to the enemies of both.

"Extra Billy" Smith.—The way in which the newly elected Governor of Virginia—the rebel Governor—got his subroquet is told by the New York Tribune. Under Jackson's administration, when William T. Barry was Post Master General, Smith was a heavy mail contractor in the South, and his "extra allowances" were counted by tens of thousands. It is perfectly notorious that this money was given him not to pay the expenses of running the mails, but of running the Democratic party. He obtained then the sobriquet of "Extra Billy," which has stuck to him ever since.

A lady correspondent of the Press makes a suggestion to tax assessors and collectors which is worth their notice. She proposes that at the head of every tax bill, notification, assessment or other paper in relation to the new taxes, should be printed a sentence to this effect: "This tax you have to pay because three hundred thousand slaves are chained to the rebel against the Union." Then, while while men are grumbling at the unaccounted burden, they will be reminded whose crime it was that inflicted it upon them.

An Awkward Position.—A letter from Stuttgart says: One night recently a destructive fire broke out in the house adjoining our Zoological Garden. It was a horrible spectacle to see the fury of the animals, terrified by the sight of the fire and by the extreme heat. Nothing could exceed the rage of the ferocious inmates of the garden, particularly of the lions and bears; and in order to calm them the keepers were obliged to be constantly indulging them with cold water.

The military authorities sent a detachment of riflemen to fire on the animals in case it should be found impossible to save them. Fortunately that extremity was not found necessary as the fire was extinguished.

The Post Master General on Slavery and the Negro.

In a speech at Concord, N. H., Mr. Montgomery Blair said:

The Calhoun and Wendell Phillips juries have both sought the accomplishment of their adverse ends by a common means—the overthrow of the constitution—Calhoun's school would destroy every free principle, because repugnant to the perpetuity and propagation of slavery universally as the only foundation of good government.

Phillips' school would subject all our systems of government to the guillotine of revolutionary tribunals, because they recognize the existence of different races among us, of white, red and black—because they repudiate the idea of fraternity in regard to citizenship that tends to produce that amalgamation, political and personal, which would make our government one of mongrel races, and because they authorize legislation, state and national, which may exclude them from taking root in the soil and government of the country.

The people who hold the sovereignty

in the United States, equally abjure the Calhoun and Phillips doctrines, both looking to a radical revolution to accomplish their opposing schemes.

The platform of principles which put Mr. Lincoln at the head of the Government explicitly denounced both—and every state paper from the hand of the President referring to it, proclaims a policy of war with that of the partisans of Calhoun on the one hand, and of Phillips on the other.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

Our civil war, closing in the emancipation of four millions of slaves, to take equal rank with six millions of enslavers—would be but the prelude of a servile war, and extermination.

The advocates of this hybrid policy know this, but they think the negro so essential to the selfish purposes of their political ambition, that like Calhoun they are willing to make him as well as those who hold him in bondage, the victim of their policy.

I advocate the President's policy of saving both and maintaining to their property and to their elevation in their respective spheres to power and greatness as a people.

This may be done by a gradual segregation of the two races and assigning to each the regions on this continent and the adjacent islands congenial to their natures. The old Roman policy of spreading their institutions and influence abroad in the world by providing homes for new people drawn into their service and whom they were not politic and safe to settle in Italy—should be adopted in favor of the unhomogeneous dependent people of Africa—descendants whom the war will throw upon the hands of our government as freed men.

Many of them will enlist in the army—multitudes will be employed in the waste lands of the government in providing for their own subsistence. All should be drawn together in military camps on the Roman plan—put under the control of public officers, instructed in the business of self-government, self-defense and self-support, and when employed in the public service amply compensated for their labor.

Thus they would be in a state of probation, while the government would have an opportunity to provide for their settlement in the suitable regions to which they are invited as colonists. By such means the process of liberating four millions of bondsmen, and then preparing them to assume the attitude of a self-governing nation, might be able to secure to the United States forever their Union, their domestic peace and immunity from invasion.

Arctic Explorations.

From the N. Y. Times.

We observe that Alderman Farley has brought forward a proposition in the City Councils to appropriate a sum of money to aid Capt. Hall in his projected renewal of his explorations in the Arctic regions. We trust the City Government will confirm this proposal.

The money of the public may be used in this way to much better advantage than it is likely to be in any other. Capt. Hall is a man of great intelligence and ability and is devoted heart and soul to the work of exploring the unknown regions which surround the North Pole. Unlike the English adventurers who have undertaken the same task, he relies exclusively for aid on the Esquimaux whom he finds en route, and with whom he has established relations of mutual confidence and friendship. He brought several of them with him to this country on his return from his recent voyage. He finds them much more serviceable than any Europeans or Americans whom he could take with him. They are accustomed to the climate, understand the ways of overcoming the obstacles encountered by such an expedition, and are heartily devoted to those in whose service they enlist. Capt. Hall is encouraged by this enterprise by the active aid and efforts of some of our most intelligent citizens, and any aid that may be given him by the City Government will be well bestowed.

The Removal of Gen. Hunter.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Arago from Port Royal, brought yesterday to New York the late commander of the Department of the South, Gen. Hunter.

His farewell order announces that he is temporarily relieved, and I am told by one of his staff that the order from Washington which put Gen. Gilmore in command, used the same expression, and intimated further that Gen. Hunter was recalled for special service.

Yet I do not presume that Gen. Hunter will ever resume his departmental command. Though supported by the personal friendship of the President, and sustained by the hearty good will of a strong party whom his anti-slavery policy had conciliated, he has somewhat contrived to mismanage affairs in South Carolina to a degree that has lost him a large part of both.

His failure is due less to a want of military talent than to want of administrative capacity. He lacks balance, has good intentions but little steadiness of purpose, and occasionally develops a striking eccentricity which perhaps as much as anything else disturbs Mr. Lincoln's liking—for if there is anything for which the President is distinguished, it is his love of routine, the wish to see things go on to-morrow just as they are going to-day, and went on yesterday. Mr. Lincoln's strength is his inertia.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN ROBERT AND JACKSON. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and furnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GOOD STABLES and careful hostlers in attendance.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. CROIX, ss.—In Probate Court.—In the matter of the proof of the last will and testament of Harriet P. Leach late of said county deceased, an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Harriet P. Leach, late of said county of Washington, deceased, having been deposited in this Court for Probate.—It is ordered that the proofs of said instrument be taken before me at my office in Stillwater, in said county, on the 25th day of July next at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MCKIBBEN, Judge of Probate. Stillwater, June 28, 1863.

NEW SALOON.

The undersigned has just opened a new Saloon, under the office of the SAWYER HOUSE, where all the choicest liquors, cigars, &c. can always be found. From my long experience in catering to the wants of an appreciative public, I feel authorized in warranting entire satisfaction.

All my old friends and customers, strangers and others, are invited to give me a call—feeling assured that you will call again.

JOHN GIBBET. Stillwater, June 28, 1863. 41st.

AN UNDENIABLE FACT.

LEVY & DANIELS have the largest and best assorted stock of DRY GOODS IN THE ST. CROIX VALLEY.

And they are selling at prices that will satisfy the most economical. They have recently made reductions in the prices of many of their goods, and advise all to call before purchasing elsewhere. Their stock of Dress Goods embraces the following styles:

Berger, Berger, Anglaise, Mossambique, Shal-l, De Laine, Alpaca, Black and colored Silks, Lawn, Worsted, Broadcloths, COATS, Neckties, Denims, Stripes, Flannels, Hoop-skirts, Pantaloon Skirts, Vestings, Embroidered Collars, Linen and silk Handkerchiefs, Dress-trimmings, Thread Edges, Superior Irish Linen, Linen Lawn, Linen Cambric; all kinds of white muslin. If want the worth of your money call at this.

LEVY & DANIELS.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

We have fitted up the basement of our House for the purpose of carrying on the above business. We now offer for sale

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS, Teas in Great Variety! JAVA AND RIO COFFEE! SPICES, SALADINGS, STARCH.

Cream Tartar, Toller Sugar in great variety, No. 1 Mackarel, Codfish and Herring, London Club, Pepper Sauce, &c. Also a large variety of Crockery.

LEVY & DANIELS.

MILLINERY GOODS!

We have on hand a large variety of Bonnets, FLATS, SHAKERS, TRIMMED BONNETS, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Cose Net, Trimming Lace and Band Boxes.

LEVY & DANIELS.

NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Shoes and Millinery Goods is now complete. We have on hand an excellent stock of

GROCERIES.

We have the best BLACK AND GREEN TEA, Real Old Government JAVA COFFEE, No. 1 MACKEREL, SPICES, &c. Also a large lot of CROCKERY, to all of which we invite the attention of those in want, assuring them that we will sell them a good article at a low price.

LEVY & DANIELS.

JUST RECEIVED AND

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.
Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

A Final Call.

Being now in the service, it is absolutely necessary that the outstanding accounts with the Messrs. O'Grady & Co. be paid at once. A. B. STICKNEY, Editor.

THE NEWS.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says Lee's force comprises Ellwell's corps of 35,000, Longstreet's of 42,000, Hill's (the rear guard) of 28,000, Stuart's of 18,000, and Jenkins's of 3,000. Richmond is defended by D. H. Hill's corps of 21,000, French's of 17,000, and a heavy brigade under Wise on the York River Railroad. Gen. Corse has two brigades at Hanover Junction, with 3,500 mounted Texans.

Jackson commands in East Tennessee and has Pagan's force of 10,000, which with the force in Cumberland Gap, he is expected to invade Kentucky.

It is reported and generally believed that Lee's whole force consisting of more than 100,000 men, are north of the Potomac.

The rebel programme, according to a highly intelligent sympathizer just from Western Maryland, is that Hill's forces will occupy Gen. Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army was well on the way. The rebel army would then move rapidly north, having in the meanwhile supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebels expected to capture Harrisburg almost without opposition, and move at once on Philadelphia.

All the rebel officers have been newly uniformed and equipped, and their advance forces made a very fine appearance.

Well told his men to pay liberally for everything, and although the people might turn up their noses at rebel money now, they would soon be glad to get it. The news from Vicksburg is to the 25th inst., and comes through a reliable gentleman.

Gen. Johnston is believed to be mainly employed in preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg.

The expedition sent by Gen. Burnside into Tennessee to destroy the East Tennessee & Va. R. R., struck the railroad at Lemon.

It destroyed the road up to Knoxville, made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from there, destroyed the track, and started for the Strawberry Plains.

It burned the State Creek bridge, 312 feet long, and the Strawberry Plains bridge, 1,000 feet long, captures three pieces of artillery, 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 500 prisoners and 1,000 stand of arms.

It destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, saltpetre, one saltpetre works and other stores.

The World says by the arrival of the Creole we have news from New Orleans to the 10th.

The attack upon the rebel works at Port Hudson was principally by Weitzel's and Grover's divisions on the right. Our troops were repulsed with an admitted loss of 700.

Five companies of the Metropolitan cavalry were captured within a mile and a half of Banks' headquarters.

Our New Orleans correspondence contains interesting details of affairs at Port Hudson.

It is said Gen. Dingley had offered to lead 4,000 men for another assault upon the enemy's works, and that an order had been issued authorizing volunteers from all the regiments for this purpose.

There had been four hundred arrivals of wounded at the St. Charles, and other hotels were filled. All access to the wounded is prohibited.

Gen. Magruder is said to have withdrawn his troops from the Rio Grande, and gone toward Port Hudson.

THE PANIC IN PITTSBURGH.—Where gold is.—The advance of the rebels has developed one fact which has been a mystery to the people for some time, viz: What has become of the gold coin? Fearing an attack, the bankers and others of Pittsburgh thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express Company delivered in Cleveland on the 15th \$15,000,000 in gold, and on the succeeding day \$7,000,000 more, of which \$6,500,000 was in gold.

Political.

The Republican State Central committee meet at the capitol to-morrow to issue a call for a State convention. We do not think the meeting a day too soon, and we hope the convention will be convened at the earliest practicable date. The Legislature was convened in extra session in '92 at an expense to the State of upwards of \$50,000 for the ostensible purpose of giving to the soldiers in the service the right to vote. The law of that session provides for only three sets of commissioners to receive those votes,—one set for the Eastern, Middle, and South of the State, and one set for the Western and the remaining Southern States, and a third for the State of Minnesota. The law is silent in regard to the manner of taking votes in the Territories west of us—such a contingency probably did not suggest itself at that time to the legislators. After the votes are all taken for which the law provides only a very tedious process, they must be sent by post or delivered by the commissioners personally to the judges of election in the several election districts in which the voters have a residence.

The simple statement of the case proves that time will be necessary to obtain a full soldier's vote. Take for example the district embracing the Western and Southern States. Minnesota soldiers are on the Tennessee, at Vicksburg, and below Port Hudson—with the present facilities must be the time consumed in traveling from point to point. Add to this the time consumed in the delays incident to the duties of the soldier, and it is very apparent that the canvass cannot be accomplished short of months. We say then let the convention meet at an early day, and let the call be broad enough and patriotic enough for every friend of the government to stand upon, then let every true man put his shoulder to the wheel and the result can not be doubtful.

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The New Situation.

The Chicago Tribune in an able article on the invasion of the North, uses the following forcible language: New war maps are called for, and this time, from present aspects, campaigns are being studied in, and the rules of strategy being applied to the territory of hitherto peaceful States, peaceful because loyal, and yet more peaceful than loyal, when it is Pennsylvania that is in question.—We doubt that the shade of Penn himself, Quaker though he was, can look down with satisfaction upon the figure presented by the State that bears his name, for the rebel invasion, now that it has really come, finds the frightened burghers of the Key Stone State totally unprepared for the event, and what is still worse, stolidly staring at the calamity as if hoping to avoid it by some other method than fighting.

Of other States than Pennsylvania it may be written to their shame that the third year of the war finds their militia unorganized, their communities unprepared, their very loyalty a smouldering fire, and their resistance to the progress of the veteran forces of the enemy only bushwhacking and cow-boy fighting.

Perhaps it is a necessary part of the teaching of this war that Northern communities shall see the enemy they have to deal with, and learn from dear experience that the only way out of our present national difficulties is the path hewn by the sword in the hands of a great people, tardily roused into a sharp and decisive struggle for self-preservation.

The mission of our armies has been quite too much a foreign mission. If it must become a home mission to enlist our self-interest, perhaps this is the best, on already begun.

It now seems certain that Lee's whole army is in Maryland. It is not best for the people to deceive themselves into an idea that the rebel army is not a large one, probably by far the largest that ever moved north of Richmond.

The rebel leaders have studied this scheme well, and it is a daring one. We do not believe it contemplates any extensive operations in Pennsylvania. It will probably accomplish enough to secure the desired moral effect abroad. It will be unlikely to return from the fat farming regions of Pennsylvania with empty wagon trains. Harrisburg may be burned, Philadelphia threatened, and intermediate points pillaged, but the glittering prize will still be only temporarily left behind and not for an instant forgotten.

The designs of Lee are against Washington and Baltimore, the first as preliminary to the latter. This must come of the movement of this great army, the end will be largely disproportionate to the means employed.

The industry of the foragers and the collection of vast army stores are incident to a campaign in which all communities with their own supplies has been immediately abandoned. Instantly, because it is the superstitious of insults to Hooker and his army that it paid them by this movement of Lee. He disregards all military precautions, passes in to the farthest reaches of military rashness, and in doing so declares his contempt for his foe. Our troops will be made to pay dearly for that insult, or their name and fame will tarnish in war annals.

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Whether Gen. Gilmore will ever attempt to bring his engineering skill to bear with crushing weight upon Fort Sumter I am unable to say; but for the present I am informed no movement in that direction is contemplated.

It is more than likely all the white troops will be sent to reinforce General Banks, and that the negro army will be entrusted with the protection of the sea islands.

Brigadier General Strong, late Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major, on the staff of Gen. Butler, during the rule of the latter at New Orleans, will take command under General Gilmore.

As stated yesterday, they evinced considerable reluctance to resume their journey, arising from their fear of the Sioux, and it was necessary to use force to get them on board the boat.

He met Mr. Balcombe, the Winnebago agent, on the Missouri near Sioux City, on his way to join his wards.

Mr. Thompson describes the whole valley of the Missouri as suffering severely from drought.

"The Constitution as it is." A certain portion of the Democracy have endeavored to make amends for their deficiency in practical patriotism by their assumed devotion to "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

They have illustrated their fidelity to the first branch of this patriotic motto by talking of a Union in which six States should be left out in the cold.

They have lately given, at the Ohio State Convention which nominated Valandigham, a definition of what is meant by "the Constitution as it is."

That whenever it becomes practical to obtain a convention of all or three-fourths of the States, such convention should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

We do not see that any comment could develop the striking inconsistency between the professions and practice of those who under cover of sounding generalities about the Constitution and Union, are rendering efficient aid to the enemies of both.

"EXTRA BILLY" SMITH.—The way in which the newly elected Governor of Virginia—the rebel Governor—got his sobriquet is told by the New York Tribune. Under Jackson's administration, when William T. Barry was Post Master General, Smith was a heavy mail contractor in the South, and his "extra allowances" were counted by tens of thousands. It is perfectly notorious that this money was given him not to pay the expenses of running the mails, but of running the Democratic party. He obtained then the sobriquet of "Extra Billy," which has stuck to him ever since.

A lady correspondent of the Press makes a suggestion to tax assessors and collectors which is worth their notice.—She proposes that at the head of every tax bill, notification, assessment or other paper in relation to the law taxes, should be printed a sentence to this effect: "This you have to pay because three hundred thousand slaves are chained to rebel against the Union." Then, while white men are grumbling at the unaccounted for crime, they will be reminded whose crime it was that inflicted it upon them.

AN AWKWARD POSITION.—A letter from Stuttgart says: One night recently a destructive fire broke out in the house adjoining our Zoological Garden. It was a horrible spectacle to see the fury of the animals, terrified by the sight of the fire and by the extreme heat. Nothing could exceed the rage of the ferocious inmates of the garden, particularly of the lions and bears; and in order to calm them the keepers were obliged to be constantly indulging them with cold water.

The military authorities sent a detachment of riflemen to fire on the animals in case it should be found impossible to save them. Fortunately that extremity was not found necessary, as the fire was extinguished.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL on Slavery and the Negro. In a speech at Concord, N. H., Mr. Montgomery Blair said:

The Calhoun and Wendell Phillips' joint have both sought the accomplishment of their adverse ends by a common means—the overthrow of the constitution—Calhoun's school would destroy it to the perpetuity and propagation of slavery universally, as the only foundation of good government.

Phillips' school would subject all our systems of government to the grilling of revolutionary tribunals, because they recognize the existence of different races among us of white, red and black—because they repudiate the idea of fraternity in regard to citizenship that tends to produce that amalgamation, political and personal, which would make our government one of mongrel races, and because they authorize legislation, state and national, which may exclude them from taking root in the soil and government of the country.

The people who hold the sovereignty in attendance.

in the United States, equally abjure the Calhoun and Phillips doctrines, both looking to a radical revolution to accomplish their opposing schemes.

The platform of principles which put Mr. Lincoln at the head of the Government explicitly denounced both—and every state paper from the hand of the President referring to it, proclaims a policy of war with that of the partisans of Calhoun on the one hand, and of Phillips on the other.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO. Our civil war, closing in the emancipation of four millions of slaves, to take equal rank with six millions of enslavers—would be but the prelude of a servile war and extermination.

The advocates of this hybrid policy know this, but they think the negro so essential to the selfish purposes of their political ambition, that like Calhoun they are willing to make him as well as well as those who hold him in bondage, the victim of their policy.

I advocate the President's policy of saving both and ministering to their prosperity and to their elevation in their respective spheres to power and greatness as a people.

This may be done by a gradual segregation of the two races and assigning to each the regions on this continent and the adjacent isles congenial to their natures. The old Roman policy of spreading their institutions and influence abroad in the world, by providing homes for new people drawn into their service and whom it was not politic and safe to settle in Italy—should be adopted in favor of the unhomogenous dependent people of Africa—decent whom the war will throw upon the hands of our government as freed men.

Many of them will enlist in the army—multitudes will be employed in the waste lands of the government in providing for their own subsistence. All should be drawn together in military camps on the Roman plan—put under the control of public officers, instructed in the business of self-government, self-defense and self-support, and when employed in the public service amply compensated for their labor.

Thus they would be in a state of probation, while the government would have an opportunity to provide for their settlement in the suitable regions to which they are invited as colonists. By such means the process of liberating four millions of bondsmen, and then preparing them to assume the attitude of a self-governing nation, might be able to secure to the United States forever their Union, their domestic peace and immunity from invasion.

Arctic Explorations. From the N. Y. Times. We observe that Alderman Farley has brought forward a proposition in the City Councils to appropriate a sum of money to aid Capt. Hall in his projected renewal of his explorations in the Arctic regions. We trust the City Government will confirm this proposal. The money of the public may be used in this way to much better advantage than it is likely to be in any other. Capt. Hall is a man of great intelligence and ability and is devoted heart and soul to the work of exploring the unknown regions which surround the North Pole. Unlike the English adventurers who have undertaken the same task, he relies exclusively for aid on the Esquimaux who he has made his friends, and with whom he has established relations of mutual confidence and friendship. He brought several of them with him to this country on his return from his recent voyage. He finds them much more serviceable than Europeans or Americans whom he could take with him. They are accustomed to this climate, understand the ways of overcoming the obstacles encountered by such an expedition, and are heartily devoted to those in whose service they enlist. Capt. Hall is encouraged by this enterprise by the active sympathy and efforts of some of our most prominent citizens, and any aid that may be given him by the City Government will be well bestowed.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. HUNTER. Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. New York, 18th.

The Arago from Port Royal, brought yesterday to New York the late commander of the Department of the South, Gen. Hunter.

His fitful and often announced that he is temporarily relieved, and I am told by one of his staff that the order from Washington which put Gen. Gilmore in command, used the same expression, and intimating further that Gen. Hunter was recalled for special service.

Yet I do not presume that Gen. Hunter will ever resume his departmental command. Though supported by the personal friendship of the President, and sustained by the hearty good will of a strong party whom his anti-slavery policy had conciliated, he has somehow contrived to mismanage affairs in South Carolina to a degree that has lost him a large part of both.

His failure is due less to a want of military talent than to want of administrative capacity. He lacks balance, has good intentions but little steadiness of purpose, and occasionally develops a striking eccentricity which perhaps as much as anything else disturbs Mr. Lincoln's liking—for if there is anything for which the President is distinguished, it is his love of routine, the wish to see things go on to-morrow just as they are going to-day, and went on yesterday.

Mr. Lincoln's strength is his inertia.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL. SOUTH STREET, BETWEEN ROBERT AND JACKSON. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Board of County commissioners will meet at the Auditor's office next Thursday, July 2d.

Gen Sibley has notified Col. Miller that all communications designed for those connected with the expedition, should be directed to Fort Abercrombie up to the 28th. Letters forwarded after that date should be directed to Pembina.

Sheep.—The Prescott Journal says that between two and three hundred sheep were landed at Prescott by the McMillan on Wednesday evening last, and were ferried across the lake. We are informed they are owned by a farmer of Cottage Grove. Minnesota is becoming pretty thoroughly stocked with sheep.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the several infantry companies in this city and Raytown are requested to meet at the City Council room in this city on Wednesday evening July 1st, at 7 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested, as matters of interest will be considered.

Per order.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—It has been discovered by thousands of housewives in all sections of the country that D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Soderator is the only soderator that will produce a uniform result, and give perfect satisfaction every time. If you try it, you will always buy it.

POINTED ADVICE TO COFFEYBREAD.—If any body is dissatisfied with Federal money, let him go South and get Confederate money. If any body is dissatisfied with United States taxes, let him go South and pay no taxes. If any body is dissatisfied with the United States enrollment, let him go South and enjoy the benefits of the Jeff. Davis conscription.

EMIGRANTS.—A large number of emigrants are coming into this country, but unfortunately, even here. Hardly a day passes by but what one or two families go across the lake. They have heard of Minnesota; have friends there, or something else attracts them. Notwithstanding the Indian troubles, Minnesota is rapidly filling up with a hardy and industrious class of people. —Herald and Star.

Lost.—Somewhere between Marine and the Lower St. Croix River, a black anorak-wallet, containing thirteen dollars in Minnesota and Mississippi bills; also some postage currency and stamps. Any one finding and returning, or giving information of the same to Samuel Judd, in Marine, or to the undersigned in Stillwater, will be liberally rewarded.

Stillwater, June 26, 1863.

SAMUEL BLOOMER.

THE COPPER DIGGINGS.—From the Monitor we learn that "N. C. D. Taylor started for the copper diggings on the 26th inst., with a crew for the purpose of further explorations. The parties design to make a limited outfit in procuring specimens, preparatory to the organization of a mining company. This is undoubtedly one of the very richest fields for copper mining in the Northwest, at least if we attach any reliability to reports from every quarry regarding the mountains. Remunerative offers have been made by companies east, none of which have been accepted, the parties thinking to better themselves by further prospecting."

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.—Another immense Grain Elevator, said to be the largest in the world, has just been finished in Chicago, and still another of equal size, is nearly completed. They have been built in the most substantial manner, and are furnished throughout with the most perfect machinery, including a large number of Fairbanks' 500 Bushel Hopper Scales, which insure correct weight to buyers and sellers of grain. The amount of grain which can be handled in these Elevators in a single day is enormous. The increased production of grain in the Northwest is shown in no way more clearly than by the rapid increase in Chicago of the facilities for receiving and shipping it.

WHAT WAS IT?—A large raft of lumber cut by Stillwater men, manufactured at a Stillwater mill, and towed by a steamer built and owned in Stillwater, started down the river on Saturday last. We have not learned who was pilot, but we saw unmistakable signs of his somnolence. The stars and stripes floated from the flag-staff, and upon the principal shanty was an image of a negro securely mounted upon a huge alligator. The animal was furious, but Cuffie maintained his position with great composure. Medical men say it was, to speak with precision, clearly a case of "Nigger on the Alligator," which is a very malignant and until recently unheard of species of "Nigger on the Brain." But for the consolation of those people who are so much alarmed at this disease, it should be stated that since the fight at

Port Hudson it has by no means been uncommon, and it is not improbable that some shrewd slave-worshipping conservative may yet see the error of his ways, join the abolitionists, and undertake to raise an alligator brigade, consisting entirely of gentlemen of color, mounted upon staunch alligators fresh from the swamps of Louisiana.

DROUGHT.—All our exchanges tell the same story of the damage to the crops by the continued dry weather. The wheat crop especially is represented as suffering, a large percentage being "black ends" and unless we get rain soon the crop of Minnesota must be very light. So the farmers in this vicinity, like the old man in the fable, may congratulate themselves that they are as well off as their neighbors. But upon what ground of encouragement the lumbermen can rest we are at a loss to see.

Never before was lumber been in greater demand or sold at better prices and never before, except perhaps in '45, have the rivers been lower. The bottom of the lake "sticks right up through" its innumerable places and it is with the greatest difficulty that the boats run between this city and Tay for Falls.

PERSONAL.—Col. N. H. Van Vorhes, son of Maj. A. Van Vorhes of this city, is now in town visiting his friends and recruiting his health, which has been jeopardized by his long service in Tennessee and Virginia. Col. Van Vorhes went from Athens, Ohio, as 1st Lieutenant of a volunteer company at the commencement of the rebellion, and was appointed Quartermaster of the 18th Ohio, Gen. Mitchell's Division. Upon Gen. Mitchell's transfer to the seaboard, Mr. Van Vorhes, then absent in Tennessee, was elected Colonel of the 92d Ohio, raised at Marietta. Shortly after assuming command of his regiment, he was ordered into Virginia and served several months on the Rappahannock, but afterwards was transferred to Tennessee, where his services were alike useful to his country and honorable to himself, until he was prostrated by the typhoid fever and was compelled to resign.

For some months previous to his leaving the service, the Colonel was in command of a brigade.

SAVYER HOUSE.
Corner of Myrtle and Second Streets,
Stillwater, - - - Minnesota.
A. & J. LOWMEY, Proprietors.

This House has recently been renovated and re-carpeted throughout; is centrally located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake Superior, the most beautiful sheet of water in the North-west, together with the romantic surrounding of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest of the market, and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant.

On the arrival of boats,
CARRIAGES WILL BE WAITING
to convey guests to and from the boats,
FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of

RESORT
the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions equalled by few other points in the country. Immense Lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with

ALL KINDS OF FISH,
and the prairies and surrounding forests
AROUND WITH GAME,
suitable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most beautiful scenery in the western country, and connecting with all the Mississippi steamers, and coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns. Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. A good bar, stocked with the choicest liquors, is attached to the house.

TERMS AS LOW
as at any other

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

June, 1863, 41.

WESTING & TORINIS,
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley to examine their

New Goods and Prices,
as the Goods have been purchased with cash and at a favorable stage of the market. They will do no better sell as cheap as any Store House in the State, and will warrant every article sold.

April 23, 1863-1863

SPERMATOCYCA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhoea, Seminal weakness, Impotency, Rheumatism, and all the diseases of the male system. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price \$1 a box. Sent post paid to any address, by

S. C. UPHAM,

403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

LANTERNS.—

Without a chimney—a capital article, and cheap.

CARBON OIL—

BEST QUALITY.

CARL & CO.

EXPRESS LINE.
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY.

1863 - - - - - 1863

General Express Forwarders

Between all Points,

East, West, North and South,

EACH EXPRESS IS SENT ON A FIRST CLASS PASSENGER TRAIN, AND ACCOMPANIED BY TRUSTY MESSENGERS PROVIDED WITH TRAIL SATES FOR SECURITY OF VALUABLES.

The unequalled facilities and great extent of the routes of this established company, enables them to transport with the greatest safety and speed.

Coin, Bank Bills, Jewelry, Valuable Packages.

And packages of all kinds, as well as merchandise.

AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

All losses and damages promptly adjusted.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention given to the collection of NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS, and BILLS OF PURCHASE sent with goods to be collected on delivery.

Particular attention given to the collection of the same, should be marked C. O. D., and amount marked on Package or Box.

Extension of Territory.

This Company, have recently extended their lines, and established offices at all points on the coast, including Wilmington, Wash.

On the St. Peter's River at St. Peter, Man.

On the Mississippi River, at St. Paul, Minn.

On the St. Lawrence River, at St. John, N. B.

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METAL WAREHOUSE.
Vandervort, Dickerson & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, &C.

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

METALWARE.

199 AND 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

P. O. Box 2107.

T. B. CAMPBELL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Men and Boys' Clothing,

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

HATS, CAPS & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Dealer in all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS, RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

COATS, LEGGINGS, &C.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

No. 125 Broadway, New York.

Third Street, - - - St. Paul, Minn.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer.

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture.

BROWN SNUFF.

Manchey, Fine Knappe, Pure Virginia, Scotch Snuff, American, Genuine, Copenhagen.

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